

SAPRU SEES CONGRESS LEADERS AT ALLAHABAD

"ANAND BHUVAN" CONVERSATIONS TO CONTINUE TILL TO-DAY

Gandhi-Irwin Correspondence To Be Released Shortly

MAHATMA AN IDEALIST SAYS FIGHTING DOCTO.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders at Anand Bhavan this afternoon.

It is understood that those present besides Mahatma Gandhi were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahadeo Desai, Dr. Ansari, Sateoprasad Gupta, J. M. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Naidu, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Tasaduk Sherwani, Choudhury Khatun, Bhabu Rajendraprasad and Dr. B. C. Roy. The last-named left early to go back to Calcutta.

It is understood that Sir T. Sapru explained to the Congress leaders the implications of the safeguards and also his impressions at the Round Table Conference.

The conversations will be continued to-morrow.—A. P.

Viceroy's Unsatisfactory Reply

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8. To-day there was "one session" in Congress circles about the settlement. The Viceroy's reply to Gandhi probably has something to do with it. The correspondence is likely to be released soon.

There was a largely attended meeting in memory of Pandit Motilal Nehru, this evening presided over by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, when eloquent tributes were paid to Pandit Motilal by both Hindus and Muslims. Shops were again closed, and a general hartal was observed.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru met Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon and had a talk for about two hours. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Sen Gupta, it is said, were also present.

Presumably the time was taken up with explaining the Government's offer. The talks will continue to-morrow.

It is understood that the Viceroy has replied to Mahatma Gandhi's letter. The contents have not been divulged but the impression is that it is not very satisfactory to Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Mahatma Is An Idealist, Says Moonje.

LONDON, Feb. 7. Dr. Moonje, interviewed by Reuters, generally agreed with the statement made by the delegates of the Round Table Conference on their arrival in Bombay, but said that the point regarding India's attaining Dominion Status as a result of the conclusion of the

NO FEDERATION WITHOUT POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Indian States' People's Conference Condemns Foreigners' Act.

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on 6-2-31 at the Servants of India Society's hall, when Messrs. Abhyankar, A. V. Thakkar, Seth Govindlal Shrivastava, A. V. Patwardhan, Lakshminand Doshi, Ranchoodas Gandhi, Kalki Bhoj Kothari, Rangildas Kapadia, Niranjani Sharma and Bapalal Doshi were present. The resolutions are forwarded to the Secretary of the Indian National Congress to be placed before the Working Committee to be held shortly for its consideration in the event of the Congress agreeing to enter into negotiations with the Government for drafting a constitution for India.

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference welcomes the idea of a federation, provided that statutory provisions are made in the constitution guaranteeing that the representations of the States in the Federal Legislature shall be by direct popular elections and on lines analogous to those of British Indian Provinces, and not by nomination by the Princes.

This Committee further resolves

Round Table Conference must be unequivocally cleared up, as accepted by the British Government. "This can be done by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress participating in further negotiations."

Dr. Moonje referred to the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru as a great calamity. "He was the only one who could have contributed practical statesmanship to the idealistic momentum created by Mahatma Gandhi through the Congress,"—Reuters.

SIR T. SAPRU VISITS ANAND BHUVAN

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8. There is a continuous stream of visitors daily to "Anand Bhavan" and one of the first things Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru did on arrival was to pay a visit to "Anand Bhavan" to offer his condolences to the bereaved family.—A. P.

BENGAL R. T. C DELEGATES REACH CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8. Hon. Sir Provas Mitter, J. N. Basu, Liberal Leader, and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, delegates from Bengal to the Round Table Conference, returned to Calcutta this morning. Sir Provas who has taken over charge as Revenue Member from Mr. Ghose who was acting for him was present at an afternoon party at the British Indian Association at which Hon. P. Singha Roy and P. M. Tagore, were congratulated upon their appointment as Minister of Public Health and Sheriff of Calcutta respectively.—A. P.

NO FEDERATION WITHOUT POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Indian States' People's Conference Condemns Foreigners' Act.

that there should be a declaration of rights for the people of the States embodied in the Federal Constitution such as the liberty of person, property and conscience, freedom of speech and association, and liberty of the Press and that remedies against arbitrary executive acts and isolation of fundamental civic rights are duly provided for.

This Working Committee views with serious apprehension the creation in the New Constitution of the office of a Viceroy to represent the Crown in relation with the States.

This Committee appoints a committee of Prof. G. A. Abhyankar and Sjt. A. V. Thakkar to send a memorandum pre-Indian States' people for submission to the Working Committee of the Congress.

FOREIGNERS' ACT CONDEMNED
This Committee further resolves that a convention of the leading workers of the Indian States be convened in Bombay at an early date for the purpose of considering the position of the States' peoples in the coming Federation and appoints for the purpose a committee of Sheth Govindlal Shrivastava



TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

PUNITIVE POLICE AT SHIRODA Prosecution Of Satyagrahis In Ratnagiri SOCIAL WORKERS GAGGED

(From A Correspondent.)
SAVANTWADI, Feb. 6. In Malwan, recently there have been numerous arrests and convictions for the peaceful observance of Sholapur Day. At Milhau several persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for insisting upon their leaders under arrest before removal, at noon. Shiroda and Redi have been specially selected for imposition of punitive police for their having helped in the peaceful salt-raids.

For the last ten months, that is, since the inauguration of salt Satyagraha, the people of Ratnagiri District as a whole have shown a remarkable grasp of Mahatma's non-violence creed so much so that ordinary police cases have been greatly reduced, and the police and the magistracy are busy with nothing quite so much as prosecuting Satyagrahis who have been responsible for numerous and rapid social reforms such as weaning the people from liquor and gambling evil. In Malwan particularly it is a usual business of Satyagrahis to visit fairs and constantly watch and prevent gambling which has become a common feature with the villages around for the last several years with the co-operation of local merchants no foreign cloth is allowed to enter and several foreign articles are rigidly prohibited.

Notices are every now and the served on important workers requiring them to quit these fields of social service or gagging them or restricting their movements. These notices are ignored and arrests courted. There is no dearth of workers. In spite of severe repression.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8. The United Provinces Government have notified that a Board of Economic Enquiry will be constituted immediately as also a small department called the Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, the object being rural reconstruction and development of industries, both rural and urban.—A. P.

Motilal as Chairman, Sjt. Lakshminand Doshi as Treasurer and Messrs Rangildas Kapadia and Kalkibhoj Kothari as Secretaries.

This Committee vehemently condemns the gross abuse of the Foreigners' Act of 1864 against a large number of Indian States' subjects who have not only been residents of British India for years but also own landed property and have vested interests and source of the livelihood in British Indian territories.

MORE MARTIAL LAW IN HAVANA.

Hot-Reds Of Sedition Closed.

MORE SUGAR DESTROYED

LONDON, Feb. 8. New York—A message from Havana says that Government has extended the period of martial law for three months, and closed high schools on the ground that they are hotbeds of sedition. Burning of sugar plantations continues: 750,000 lbs. of sugar were destroyed last night. The Police have arrested twelve persons, following the discovery of three bombs on the premises of some American-owned mills. It is believed that Communists are trying to force the intervention of United States by attacking American property, thus discrediting Government.—Reuters.

JINNAH TO RETURN?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7. News has been received that Mr. Jinnah is not expected to return to India till August.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF 14 PERSONS.

Village Magistrate's Family Destroyed.

MADRAS, February 7. Death under mysterious circumstances of fourteen persons belonging to the household of the Village Magistrate of Thirupattin, in Idankottal Zillah, is reported from Madras. The report says that the village Magistrate wired to the District Superintendent of Madras apprehending mischief at the hands of the local Kallar community. Next morning all the members of the House were found either shot or stabbed. The police are making investigations.—A. P.

WHAT THEY DO IN ENGLAND.

Pensions For Widows And Indigent.

RUGBY, February 7. The annual report of the Ministry of Pensions states that the total number of persons receiving war pensions to the end of March last year is approximately 1,370,000 comprising of 2,000 officers, 470,000 men, 140,000 widows, 264,000 children and 471,000 parents and other dependents.

This is a reduction on the previous year of 106,000 caused by deaths, remarriage and other normal causes. The expenditure on war pensions for the year was fifty-four million pounds.—B. O. W.

BRITISH CENSUS PREPARATIONS.

RUGBY, February 7. The British census which is fixed for April 26 will occupy the attention of between twelve and thirteen million householders. Engaged on the compilation will be 1800 local registrars and 40,000 enumerators and a head-quarters staff of about 500, all bound to secrecy about the particulars given on papers.

The returns will be counted by a remarkable machine which will work with great rapidity.—B. O. W.

BELGAUM PRESS CLOSED.

BELGAUM, Feb. 7. The local Tarun Bharat Press was closed to-day, as under the Indian Press and Unauthorised News-sheets and Newspapers Ordinance of 1930, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, has by a Notice served to-day, ordered Mr. Charudatta Ramchandra Desai, the Keeper of the Press, to deposit with the Belgaum District Magistrate security to the amount of Rs. 2,000 "as it appears to the Government that the said Press is used for certain of the purposes specified in Section 4 of the said Ordinance."—A. P.

RELEASE MEERUT PRISONERS.

N. W. Railwaymen's Demand.

GORAKHPUR, Feb. 7. Under the auspices of N. W. Railwaymen's Association a mass meeting of Bengal and North-Western Railway employees was held on Feb. 6 presided over by Rai Sahib Madhusudan Das and the following resolutions were adopted: that Government be pleased to release labour leaders prosecuted and detained in custody in connection with Meerut Conspiracy Case, to enable them to place Labour point of view before the Government at this juncture.

Resolved further a copy of above resolution be communicated to the press and its purport to Government.

MAHAMUDABAD'S TRIBUTE TO MOTILAL.

Raja of Mahamudabad wires from Lucknow:—Pandit Motilal's death is inopportune and is a national loss. In him India lost an eminent statesman, great patriot and courageous politician.

Nagpur Workers' Demand.

NAGPUR, February 5. A huge meeting of Railway workers was held here yesterday to commemorate the G.I.P. Strike Anniversary Day. The meeting passed several resolutions one of which urged the unconditional release of Meerut accused, and that of Mr. Rukar, President of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and General Secretary of the Nagpur Textile Union. Another resolution insisted on the immediate reinstatement of all strikers who were still out of employment.

The workers were also definitely told that the proceedings of the Round Table Conference were entirely unsatisfactory, as far as the workers of India were concerned. The necessity of an all-India General Railway Strike as a sure remedy to combat the offensive launched by the Government on the Indian Trade Movement was also emphasised.

Fire broke out in the Nagpur G.I.P. Goods Shed on Tuesday last. The Fire Brigade arrived on the spot soon, and the damage was not very serious.

The Swadeshi Bazaar will be opened by Lokayak Bapuji Aney of Yeotmal in the evening of the 9th instant.

Ten Congress Volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last. They had been arrested while picketing at Billimoria's Shop which is being severely boycotted.

The President of the C. P. Marathi War Council has issued an appeal to cloth merchants in the province requesting them to defer selling foreign cloth until the peace talk is over. The appeal also threatens immediate picketing if the sale of foreign cloth is started.

'ANKOLA NO-TAX CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Village Patels Boycotted

DHARWAR, February 7. Six more patels of Ankola Taluka have resigned. Social boycott is practised by villagers is forcing patels to resign.

Census is completely boycotted in villages, the auction of grazing ground in village Belkera was completely boycotted.

I learn that Sub-Divisional Magistrate conferred with the local authorities regarding the forfeiture of the lands of the villagers refusing payment of land revenue.

One special Sub-Inspector with 30 policemen is encamping at Ankola. One worker of Surve village was arrested.

LUMDING, Feb. 8. His Excellency the Governor of Assam and Lady Hammond who are on tour arrived at Jorhat by special train from Jorhat this afternoon.—A. P.

BRITISH INVESTORS WARNED OFF!

Govt.'s New Loan In England.

UNLESS MORE SAFEGUARDS ARE FORTHCOMING FINANCIAL SUPPORT SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN TO INDIA, SAYS LOCKER LAMPSON.

LONDON, Feb. 8. Mr. Locker-Lampson in the House of Commons on Monday will ask Mr. MacDonald to postpone India loan issue until it is clear that the Government's policy in India justified further commitments on the part of British investors, according to "Sunday Times" which says that it is generally felt that the moment is an unfortunate one in which to ask for more financial support for our eastern Empire.

As the Conservative Party Committee on India is to meet on

Monday and Mr. Baldwin will be attending, a lively debate is possible.

SUPPORT WILLINGDON.

The "Observer" commenting on conferment of Earldom on Lord Willingdon says he will soon start for India to face one of the most difficult tasks of his kind in the records of the Empire and it is well that his hands should be strengthened in advance by a conspicuous proof that he is assured of exceptional confidence and support.—Reuters.

BREAD RIOTS IN MADEIRA

British War Ship And Destroyers Rushed

LONDON, Feb. 8. Gibraltar—H. M. S. "Malaya" and destroyer "Flotilla" are leaving for Madeira at an extremely short notice. It is understood that rioting is prevalent there.—Reuters.

(Rioting was reported from Funchal recently owing to the price of bread being raised by new wheat and flour regulations which were subsequently withdrawn.)

NATIONAL FLAG AT HALF MAST AT JAKHAU

(From A Correspondent.)
JAKHAU, Feb. 7. Last evening Mr. Kripal Jiwan on receipt of sad telegram about the untimely demise of Pandit Motilal ordered the National Flag on Mahajansbaha Office to be lowered to half mast and immediately despatched a message of condolence to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The sad news spread all over the city and merchants resolved to observe a complete hartal on Saturday.

LATE MOTILAL NEHRU

Uran Observes Hartal

(From A Correspondent.)
URAN, February 7. On behalf of the citizens and Merchants of Uran, Mr. Rahimuddin J. Tungekar has sent a message of condolence to the Nehru family on the sad demise of Pandit Motilal.

In a statement to the press Mr. Tungekar states that Pandit's death, following close on the heels of Moulana Mahomed Ali's has created a gap in the public life of this country, which it would be impossible to fill.

India would greatly miss the mature judgment and constructive statesmanship of the departed leader. Even the Government have lost a sincere and honest councillor in the late Pandit.

Uran observed a complete hartal on hearing the sad death. The Muslims also joined it.

"Bureau Of Statistics And Economic Research"

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 8. The United Provinces Government has notified that a board of Economic Enquiry will be constituted immediately as also a small department called "Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research", its object being rural reconstruction and development of industries both rural and urban.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND

Severest Shake Since Tuesday Last

SEA RISING AT NAPIER

LONDON, Feb. 8. Wellington—Severest earthquake since the main shake of Tuesday occurred in the Hawke Bay area at 2 p.m. to-day. "Napier" and Hastings were again heavily shaken and further heavy falls of earth occurred on Bluff Hill. At Napier sea is rising and huge breakers are dashing up on Napier beaches.—Reuters.

Air Liner To Hastings Crashes At Wairoa

LONDON, Feb. 8. Wellington—Dominions air liner from Gisborne to Hastings crashed at Wairoa. The pilot Flight-Lieut. Knight and passengers W. F. Baker and W. S. Strand were killed.—Reuters.

160 Deaths And 1,600 Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 7. Wellington—It is officially stated that 160 victims of earthquake have hitherto been buried at Napier and Hastings, 1,500 injured are treated in field hospital at Napier and hundred at Hastings. Ten thousand persons have been evacuated from two towns.—Reuters.

AMANULLAH'S PARTISANS RESIGN

Peshawar News

PESHAWAR, Feb. 6. Khan Sahib Abdullah Shah, Honorary Magistrate and Zaidar of Villages Butlagharan in Charsadda is reported to have been arrested for default in payment of land revenue.

Three clerks in the office of the Afghan Trade Agent in Peshawar have resigned as a protest against the recent dismissal of their headclerk, Mirza Abdul Ghani Khan, whose only fault they aver was that like them he is a lover of Amanullah Khan.

With a view to giving impetus to the Afghan carpet weaving industry a number of Persian specialists have arrived Kabul.

In appreciation of his sympathy with Afghanistan, Syed Habib, prior of the Lahore newspaper "Siyasat" has received a present of one carpet and two kurra-kull skins from the Afghan Crown Prince in Kabul.

According to the "Siyasat" King Nadir Shah recently released 400 followers of Bachea Saqao arrested in last year's Kohistan trouble following the arrest of their leader Khan Mohammad.—A. P.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—By a large automobile Company, competent **ENGINEER** to take charge of Workshop in Bombay and experienced Salesmen for Bombay and up-country. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 651, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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WANTED—ASSISTANT **ORGANISERS** with good references, on Rs. 75 a month plus commission—for localised area in Bombay Presidency and C. P. Gentlemen of Legal, Medical profession, Educational, mercantile or Loan and Banking Institution are offered additional opportunities to add to their present income. Apply with references to General Secretaries, DOMINION INSURANCE CO., LTD., 5 and 6, Hare Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—An experienced and qualified **HINDU MECHANICAL ENGINEER** with knowledge of Stone-crusher Work. One who has worked in the Development and Improvement Trust Depts. will be preferred. Apply with testimonials stating least salary required before the 15th Feb. 1931. T. C. VERMA & CO., Udawa, B.B. Hly.
A 4202.

WANTED—Limited number of **AGENTS** for our Tea, on large commission and remuneration. Deposit required. Apply to: **THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY**, Mettupalayam, (Nilgiris).
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WANTED—BRIGHT **YOUNG INDIAN MEN** of good family and reference to sell a popular household article for a very old and well established firm. Straight commission basis. Good returns for active and honest men. Reply in own handwriting, stating sales experience, education, and references, to Box No. 658, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 2435

WANTED—A competent self-corresponding **SHORTHAND TYPIST** for a Commercial Firm. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 653, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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WANTED—A **CLERK** for Mill Stores. Firm, knowing Correspondence, Typewriting and Gujarati Accounts. Write to Box No. 655, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—LANGSHIRE **BOILERS** of 120 lbs. pressure, Size 30 x 8' 1" and 30 x 7' 1". Also Engines of 250 to 325 H.P. and 150 B. H. P. fitted with Trip Gear and Corliss Valves (Secondhand or New). Apply to **RANPAT RAI & SONS**, Ganpat Road, Lahore.

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Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL and COMMON JURY summoned for the 1st Criminal Sessions, which commenced its sitting on the 20th day of January, 1931, are hereby INFORMED that the said Sessions has this day been dissolved.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court, Bombay.
6th February, 1931.
2439

NOTICE.

TUESDAY, 10th February, 1931, being the 21st of Ramzan, the Offices and all departments of Messrs. CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD., and of CURRIMBOY & CO. LTD., will remain CLOSED for that day.
12/14, Outram Road, Fort.
2491

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The RIGHT OF REMOVING the SKINS OF DEAD ANIMALS at the Bandra Slaughter Houses for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1931, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1931, at 11 a.m. (B.T.). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, C. M. FLANDERS, Superintendent of Markets etc., Arthur Crawford Market Office, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1931. 2437

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS PRODUCED BY THE SURESH FILM CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation)

PURSUANT to the Court's Order, dated 3rd February, 1931, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company will put up for sale by Auction the following Cinematograph Films, etc., free from encumbrances in two lots on THURSDAY, the 19th day of February, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. at his office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LOT NO. I.

- (1) "The Waves of Virtue" (Satan-Mad).
- (2) "Kindred of the Dust" (Sonneri-Khanjar).
- (3) "The Laughing Cavalier" (Daku-ke-Diber).
- (4) "The Rose of Komelner" (Komelner-ni-Kusum).

LOT NO. II.

- (1) "The Ace of Swords" (Talyarka-Pani).
- (2) "The Princess" (Rajkumari) together with the original negatives and various positive copies and the copy right and performing rights therein and thereof and posters, booklets and other advertisement materials thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 6th day of February, 1931.
H. H. WADIA, Official Liquidator.
2484

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SADANAND VITHOBA MATHRE, BHIRU SADANAND MATHRE, MORU SADANAND MATHRE and KRISHNA SADANAND MATHRE have contracted to sell to our clients, Rev. J. J. DIAS, PETER RODRIGUES, D. B. DIAS and PETER LUIS, the Vicar and Wardens of the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand in or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, bill, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of pension and tax tenure and known by the name of "Arren" lying being and situate at Mahim Agar, New Parbhadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 137, New No. 3724, Old Survey No. 332, New Survey No. 11729 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1071, 1173 and 1180 of Lower Parcel Division together with the buildings thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. 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TRADE AND FINANCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEW STERLING LOAN.

Collapse In Silver.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent) 93.29 a week ago. Combined statement. Bombay, Feb. 6.

MONEY.

Though the rate for call funds remained in the neighbourhood of five to six per cent., the demand for money continued good. Total sales of Treasury Bills during the week amounted to Rs. 122.50 lacs which were offset by maturities. The trade demand has further increased this week by Rs. 90.07 lacs.

As per the statement of the Imperial Bank of India of 30th January, Public Deposits have increased despite repayment of Rs. 2 crores against Ways and Means Advances which now stand at Rs. 1 crore. It is evident from these figures that Government revenues are coming in steadily since sales of treasury bills were short of maturities by about Rs. 29 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—

One to three months 5-1/2 per cent and six months 5-1/4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 30th January, 1931, shows an increase of Rs. 131.68 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 11,97,56,000 as against Rs. 16,35 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.35, an increase of 1.55 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all risen by Rs. 23.80 lacs, Rs. 11.81 lacs and Rs. 36.71 lacs respectively. Government deposits have gained by Rs. 32.45 lacs to Rs. 9.05 crores, while other deposits show a small decline of Rs. 14.08 lacs to Rs. 72.61 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET. The rise in the prices of gilt-edged stocks last week was short-lived and there was a drop in rates following a sharp break in India sterling stocks in London. There was some concern felt about this rather sudden fall in values of stocks in London, which it is reported was due to selling by nervous holders. 3-1/2 per cent Paper after receding to Rs. 62-10 closed at Rs. 62-12. 5 per cent 1945-55 Loan declined to Rs. 100-7, 1933 to Rs. 99-10, 1935 to Rs. 99-10, 1937-44 to Rs. 93-3. 6 per cent short-dated bonds due 1931 lost about three annas to Rs. 100-3 and 1932 to Rs. 101-4. 1933-35 new loan is quoted at a discount of 2 annas to Rs. 99-14. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan quietened to Rs. 104-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan still stands at Rs. 74 and 1933-37 at Rs. 89. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan shows no change at Rs. 83 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 94-10.

NEW STERLING LOAN. Latest telegrams from London report that arrangements are being made for a New Loan issued by the Government of India and it is suggested that the amount will be in the region of £10 million sterling. Details are expected to be made known later.

It may be noted that the present is a critical period and attention has been centred round the impending conference of leaders at Allahabad. Much will depend upon its outcome which in turn will be reflected in all markets.

TREASURY BILLS. Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 3rd February. Total amounts offered were Rs. 11,25,000 and Rs. 1,68,75,000 respectively. Tenders for 6 months bills at Rs. 97-4 aggregating Rs. 5,75,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 86,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 4th February to Monday, the 9th February, 1931 at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-6-6 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months treasury bills sold from 28th January to 2nd February amounted to Rs. 8,75,000 and Rs. 81,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 10th February, 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 13th February, 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency Return of the 31st January shows an increase of Rs. 34.11 lacs in notes in circulation which now amount to Rs. 153.20 crores. Silver coin and silver bullion are up by Rs. 24.15 lacs to Rs. 115.32 crores and by Rs. 23.96 lacs to Rs. 5.80 crores respectively, while Gold bullion is down by Rs. 43.12 lacs to Rs. 26.25 crores. Securities in India have increased by Rs. 29.12 lacs to Rs. 9.87 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.12 as against

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was weak with restricted volume of business. There were no sellers of ready T. T. at better than 1s. 5-3/4d. with numerous buyers at 1s. 5-25/32d. In the forward market rates were more or less nominal and similar conditions obtained in other markets. The following are the forward rates:—

February 1s. 5-23/32d; 1st to 14th March 1s. 5-11/16d; 16th to 31st March 1s. 5-21/32d; 1st to 15th April 1s. 5-5/8d; 16th to 30th April 1s. 5-19/32d and May 1s. 5-17/32d.

It is reported that the total amount of Australian wheat booked to date is three lacs tons valued at some Rs. 2 crores. India is reported to have also bought one lac bales of Egyptian cotton valued at about Rs. 3.10 crores.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from \$4.85-21/32 to dol. \$4.85-15/16. French francs kept steady at 123.91. The Belga is quoted at 34.83 and the Italian Lira depreciated to 92.80.

A Press Communique of the Dty. Controller of Currency states that remittances for the week ending 31st January, 1931 amounted to £170,000 of which £250,000 account for sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April last amount to £12,160,186 including £4,560,986 remitted to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD. In the gold market prices declined further in mid-week, ready touching Rs. 21-4-9 per tola, but reacting towards the end to Rs. 21-5-6 per tola. The daily offtake was unchanged at some 6,000 tolas and stocks on hand are slightly reduced at 2 lacs tolas. In London the price of gold remained unchanged at 84s. 11-1/2d. throughout the week. The price of sovereign is unchanged, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-8-9 and delivery 2nd March at Rs. 13-9-0. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-4-9 for ready and 3rd February settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-8 for 6th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £230,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £28,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 306,597 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London to India is about £17,500.

SILVER. After being fairly steady for two weeks, the silver market developed renewed weakness and rates collapsed from the previous closing rate of Rs. 41-9 to Rs. 39-2 per 100 tolas. Free selling by America in the principal markets and the weakness in the Shanghai tael accounted for the slump. The offtake has improved to an average of 220 bars a day and stocks on hand approximate 2600 bars with heavy arrivals in sight. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 3-1/8d. to 1s. 2-5/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13-9/16d. and 12-7/16d. for ready and 13-3/8d. and 12-7/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 41-6 and Rs. 39-2 for ready, Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 38-15 for 7th February settlement and Rs. 39-9 and Rs. 37-14 for 9th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £230,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £709,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 3299 bars and Rs. 23,045 in coin. A shipment of 737 ingots of silver valued at Rs. 8,52,000 was made to London during the week account Dty. Manager Hamalage. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £157,500.

SHARES. Prices on the stock exchange showed an improvement and a steady tone prevailed. Cotton mills shares registered a rise of 10 to 20 points owing to a steady market in raw cotton. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 668/12, 675, 668-12 and 670; Century Rs. 662/8, 272/8 and 268/12; Central India Rs. 370, 367/8, 386/4 and 366/4; Crescent Rs. 73-12, 73-2, 75-10, 73-12 and 75; Fazlulbhoys Rs. 351-4, 363/12, 361-4 and 365; Indian Bleaching Rs. 108-12, 111/4, 110 and 111/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 343-12, 342-8 and 343-12; Kohinoor Rs. 145, 146/4, 141/4 and 142/8; New Great Rs. 167/8, 170, 175, 171/4 and 173/12; Pearls Rs. 233/12, 241/4, 240 and 241-4; Simplex Rs. 70, 73-12, and 71/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 288/12, 287/8, 290, 283/12 and 286/4.

The miscellaneous section was also steady. Tata Iron Ordys. after improving to Rs. 29/4 closed at Rs. 28 and Deeds improved from Rs. 278/12 to 281/4. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 108/12, while Tata Power rose from Rs. 416/12 to Rs. 430. Andhra Valleys kept

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The General improvement in the undertone as well as in the prices reported in our last has been well maintained during the past week and there has now been an amount of confidence created amongst the dealers as a result of which it is believed and is gradually gaining ground amongst the Yarn Trade that the prices will not undergo any material decline from the present level and that the Trading risk is comparatively much smaller if moderate purchases have been made at the present level which some of the experienced dealers consider to be quite a safe one. This position in the Yarn market has been attained after a long long time and after several of their old stocks whereas a few have been showing anxiety to secure some cheap lots particularly in coarse counts from 2s to 14 1/2s in well-known Brands. During the week there has been a sale of about 5000 bales by the local Mills at slightly better prices and many of the Mills have been relieved of their old stocks whereas a few have sold for February and even March delivery. In these circumstances it is but natural that almost all of them have been quoting higher prices than before varying from one-eighth to one quarter of an anna per lb according to their sales position. The future outlook indeed seems to be more hopeful than even before and had it not been for the fear of the uncertainties of the political situation we are of opinion that a further large business would have been placed by the dealers at still better prices. In the present circumstances however dealers are rather cautious and have been buying only moderate quantities. We therefore expect the prices to remain steady at or about the present level but much more will depend upon the course of events so far as the political situation is concerned.

English yarns: This class of yarns is entirely neglected and it is almost very difficult to make sales from old stocks even at heavy losses to the dealers. The Boycott movement has considerably affected Manchester yarns. Japanese yarns: This class of yarn is also not free from the effects of the Boycott movement, but the Japanese and Shanghai yarns have been so current and so popular amongst the consumers in India that it is particularly practically very difficult to make a successful boycott of these yarns in a short period. The imports however have considerably fallen off even in this class of yarns and demand continues to be moderate with fairly steady prices. Forward business is in small quantities only. Artificial Silk yarns: There have been rumours about the increase in Duty in the next Budget and this alone has given steadiness to the prices of Artificial Silk yarns, as otherwise offtake is very moderate and consists only of cheap grade yarns which sell more freely whereas high-priced qualities are more or less neglected. Continental makers are free sellers as yet and competition is extremely keen. On the whole prices seem to be more incircumstances.

Indian yarns: The outlook in both Indian yarns and Indian cloth has been more cheerful since the last two weeks than that experienced during the last several months and naturally our Mills have been able to get rid of some of their stocks lying unsold for a long long time. The present boycott movement has undoubtedly helped a long way and naturally there has been more demand in coarser counts upto 14s. There has been yet an unfair competition from several up-country Mills which considerably unfavourably affects the sales of Bombay mills in quantity as well as in price and as a large class of consumers in India are more particular about prices than about quality the Mofussil Mills generally fair much better than the Mills in our City. Offtake has been fairly good in Northern India, C.P., U.P. Kangoon and other places whereas Southern India has not been yet able to respond satisfactorily so far. Whilst we do not expect much improvement in prices from the present level we believe the turnover will be gradually improving in course of time.

unchanged at Rs. 610. Alcock shares after improving to Rs. 170, closed at Rs. 168/12. Bombay Furmahs gained about 20 points to Rs. 490-4d. Bombay Tramway shares kept steady at Rs. 120/10 and Stearns at Rs. 181/4 Bundi Cements improved from Rs. 13/6 to Rs. 14 closing at Rs. 13/14. India Cements likewise rose to Rs. 192/8 but closed at Rs. 190. Katni Ordys. went into ex-dividend at Rs. 155/10 and Deeds rose from Rs. 555 to Rs. 560. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Pranti kept steady at Rs. 805 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 672-8.

Among Bank shares, there was a notable decline in Imperial Banks which are quoted at Rs. 1,095 xd for fully paid and Rupees 256/12 xd. for Contributories. Bank of India shares further improved to Rs. 87 with Central Banks quoted at Rs. 15.

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TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

In India millions go to quacks when their eyes are affected and, not infrequently, many become blind. All India Blind Relief Association report says "there are perhaps a million and a half, who under proper conditions, need never become blind at all."

ANKHI KHOOSH

acts like a charm in cases of eye troubles. It promptly cures sore and mattering eyes, itching and watering eyes and red and inflamed eyes sensitive to light. It relieves headache due to tired or strained eyes, cures conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, ulcers and all inflammations like magic. Best remedy under the sun for conjunctivitis in infants. In old people cures watering of eyes and clears vision. Does not smart, absolutely safe, non-poisonous, non-irritating.

Report of Eye Diseases treated with ANKHI KHOOSH at Nasapur Mission Dispensary between 3rd November to 19th November, 1930.

Patient	Age	Disease	Interval of Treatment	Result
Girl	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis (inflamed red and watering eyes.)	3 Days	Cured
Woman	45 Yrs.	Do with Stye	6 Days	Cured
Boy	4 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	4 Days	Cured
Boy	10 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Cured
Woman	40 Yrs.	Conjunctivitis	3 Days	Believed cured as patient did not attend any more.

(Sd.) GEO. LIPTROTT, Superintendent, Poona & Village Mission, Nasapur.

SOLE AGENTS. INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO.

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Most Wonderful Tonic

It removes sexual debility, infuses new life and energy into the nerves and muscles, increases memory, refreshes brain and enriches and purifies the blood. Rejuvenates the weak and old. Impotency vanishes. Perfect manhood takes its place. Price Rs. 10 for 30 pills. Foreign 16 Shillings. Musk Rs. 40 per tola. Kashmir Saffron Rs. 2 per tola. Apply to—

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World Of Sport.

S. Africa's New Test Captain: Popular Boxer's Reappearance; Tilden And Kozeluh At Tennis.

South Africa has not ceased experimenting in its effort to find the ideal Test match leaders. Nupen led the Colonials in the opening test and the veteran Deane was chosen as the "Skipper" in the second. His sudden resignation set the selectors a stiff task to nominate the new captain. Their choice has fallen on the brilliant wicket keeper H. Cameron who, a Special Cable says, will be the leader in the Fourth Test. In the three matches played the English visitors have only been able to draw twice while the South Africans won the first game. Wyatt, Hendren and Hammond are in great form and Pables would seem to have just touched his highest form in bowling.

The West Indies XI has met with varying success in its Australian tour. Headley and Constantine stand out as the star performers. The former is a consistent run-getter and the latter—perhaps the best all rounder in the game to-day, has put up huge scores in his own inimitable style.

FORTHCOMING FISTIC CONTESTS.

Ere these notes appear the result of the Kubes-Gunboat Jack clash will be known. Milton Kubes is a wonderfully well preserved athlete and though it is a considerable time since he stepped into the ring, can be relied upon to give his best. "Gunboat" Jack has not produced his best form in recent fights.

A return fight between Len Harvey and Vince Dundee is imperative. The Englishman was handed a "raw" deal in his last encounter in New York, but he impressed the critics, and is expected to win decisively next

time. Kid Berg hopes to meet Tony Canzoneri very shortly and is at present in strict training in New York city.

INDIAN TENNIS PLAYER'S SUCCESS.

Bombay Tennis fans had the opportunity to see the English tourists at play, and the visit of the team has done Indian tennis a world of good. H. W. Austin appears to have benefited by the tour and in his last few matches showed good stamina. Mr. Wallis Myers had some nice things to say about Indian players. Ahad Hussain the Northern India player can certainly congratulate himself on his successes against Olin and G. P. Hughes.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS.

The impending match between "Big Bill" Tilden and Karel Kozeluh which takes place on Feb. 18 is invested with further interest by the fact that Vincent Richards, world's professional lawn tennis champion has challenged the winner. Tilden says he will be glad to accommodate Richards if he is successful.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS TO MEET.

Things have been quite in Track Athletic circles. Of late but the meeting between Jules Ladouegue and Dr. Otto Peitzner at an indoor fixture in Berlin is bound to create much interest. The Frenchman now holds the world's records for 1000 metres and 1500 metres which were formerly held by the German doctor.

RUSSIAN COTTON CROP.

Probable Acreage Increase 25 P. C.

Messrs. Grunning and Co., reviewing the cotton situation write from Liverpool on the 20th January as under:—

The market is very quiet and appears to have reached a complete deadlock owing to general lack of speculative interest. Moreover, while the visible supply has reached the turning point and is beginning to decrease and there is practically no "hedging" selling on the one hand, no one is tempted to buy ahead on the other.

The Farm Board, in a statement with reference to the outlook, points out that there is no indication yet that farmers plan to reduce the acreage more than 8 to 10 per cent. This statement, therefore, tends to confirm the "Manchester Guardian" estimate which we quoted in our letter of last week. The Farm Board, however, goes on to say that the yield per acre will be 5 per cent. larger than this season which is difficult to credit, but it is doubtless based on the belief that boll weevil damage will be very small. Boll weevil damage appears to occur in cycles and this year it should be at its minimum although, of course, a wet summer might upset this rule. The Farm Board's statement naturally is propaganda to encourage farmers to further acreage reduction.

Meanwhile the consumption of outside growths in preference to American cottons and more Russian cotton is arriving in our market. Advances from Russia continue to indicate that the 1930 crop was about 2,000,000 (478lb.) bales, compared with 1,351,000 bales in 1929 and 1,208,000 in 1928. It is stated that the Soviet Government will endeavour to increase the acreage further this year, probably by as much as 25 per cent.

In spite of all this the market remains steady, but we should not be surprised to see a fresh outbreak of selling by farmers. A certain amount of cotton must still be held in the interior in private hands which will have to be sold to provide for planting the new crop.

As regards the labour situation in Lancashire, no move is expected until the result of the ballot, nor being taken by the operatives, is known at the end of this week. It is not thought that the stoppage will last long enough to have any real effect on consumption in view of the generally bad state of trade.

EGYPTIAN.—There has been a slight buying movement of Sakels probably against sales of Americans. This was caused by reports that the Egyptian and Russian Governments are negotiating for the exchange of a considerable quantity of Sakel cotton for timber. The Sudan Government November crop estimate for Sakels is 630,000 cantars against their estimate of 707,500 cantars in October. Demand continues very poor and there is no real change in the situation.

INDIA'S EXCHANGE DIFFICULTIES.

Maintenance Difficult And Costly

STATE BANKERS TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The following half yearly report of the Imperial Bank of India made to 31st December throws lurid light on the artificial exchange ratio. The report is as under:—

The half year opened with a 6 per cent. Bank Rate. This was reduced to 5 per cent. on 10th July and raised to 6 per cent. on the 20th November. The rate remained at this figure throughout the remainder of the Half-Year.

Trade demand continued negligible and substantially lower prices for primary and secondary products have been general. The Bank in consequence had not to resort to Currency for funds. In common with almost all other primary producing countries India's Exchange difficulties are acute and the maintenance of the ratio has, in the absence of export bills and with continually falling prices, proved difficult and costly. Government has faced its statutory obligation resolutely.

Reverse Councils have been met to a considerable amount. Treasury Bill issues have been heavy at high rates and contraction has been on an unprecedented scale. The Bank's profits have been affected by a continuous fall in securities necessitating a further considerable writing down of values.

It cannot be too forcibly emphasized that the business of a trading bank such as ours is wholly wrapped up with and dependent for its profitable success upon the trading prosperity of the country in which it operates. The record low prices combined with political and industrial unrest have left the trade of this country in a difficult position; but it is not improbable that when world and internal conditions improve, India will be the first of the agricultural countries to recover and regain normal prosperity.

The average Bank rate for the half year was 5.277 as against 5.788 for the corresponding period of 1929.

After making the usual and necessary provisions the net profit of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 36,14,852-7-0 which, with Rs. 27,49,208-11-3

brought forward from the half-year ended the 30th June 1930, made a total of Rs. 63,64,061-2-3. This sum the Governors of the Bank deposited as follows:—
1. In payment of a Dividend

to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of income-tax Rs. 45,00,000.
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 2,50,000.
3. Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 3,58,000.
4. Carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account of current half-year Rs. 12,56,061-2-3.
Total Rs. 63,64,061-2-3.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.
The situation shows little change. On the one hand we have enormous world stocks, but on the other hand prices are at an extraordinarily low level and there has been very little forward buying, so that any serious damage to new crops, or a revival in trade, would lead to a rapid increase in demand. America is out of the market as an exporter, as the Farm Board are maintaining their firm grip on prices, and reports of lack of snow covering for the Winter Wheat crop are assisting them in their efforts. Broomhall estimates that Argentina, Australia and Canada have between them 65 million quarters, which they would like to export this season, but the Canadian Wheat Pool will probably make every effort to hold unless prices advance, and in this, of course, they will be assisted by the Farm Board holding up supplies of American Wheat, and it is very much easier to finance stocks at present prices than at higher levels, state Messrs. Grunning and Co.

The Indian crop is suffering from drought and unless good rains fall shortly India may well become an importer this season instead of an exporter. As far as the near future is concerned, there does not seem to be much prospect of prices moving far in either direction. The very low price is against much decline, but advances will be held in check by Argentine and Australian shipments. It is reported that the U. S. Farm Board intend to wait until May before declaring their intentions regarding the new crop and their activities will doubtless largely depend upon new crop prospects.

SUGAR SITUATION.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the weekly letter issued by Messrs. Hornby Hemmeryk and Co. of Liverpool on the 16th January:—

Terms were arranged at the end of last week with Germany for her inclusion in the Chadbourne scheme on the lines indicated in our last market letter, but in the meantime the markets have been in a highly nervous condition owing to the circulation of rumours, favourable and unfavourable, with regard to the progress made by Mr. Chadbourne with the Java Trust, the Brussels agreement having been signed by Java representatives with the proviso that their Government and Java producers should give their consent.

Java producers are said to be meeting daily in an endeavour to reconcile their own differences, and one day we hear that they are prepared to ratify the provisional agreement and the next that they will not empower their representatives to give a definite signature to the scheme. According, however, to the latest information to hand from Amsterdam, it is believed that the Trust will come into line with the Chadbourne plan.

Willett and Gray issue an estimate for 1931 in which they give the total world production at 28,128,000 tons, against 26,884,000 tons last year. Consumption in the U. S. A. for 1930 is given as 5,599,000 tons, against 5,811,000 tons in 1929.

Java has sold a further large quantity of Sugar at the previous lowest price which has rather depressed sentiment. Another bearish influence has been the fact that Russia has recently made sales on a cheap basis, and it is understood she is seeking an outlet for very considerable quantities.

It is very difficult to express an opinion regarding the immediate trend of the market, but we feel that even if the whole Chadbourne scheme goes through, the vast quantity of Sugar available will militate against anything like a sharp advance.

Our New York correspondents cabled last night that the market is irregular and small awaiting the final results of the Chadbourne negotiations and the effect of the early crop movement. Offers of actual Sugar are easier.

TATA IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of January, 1931, was:—

	Tons
Pig Iron	69,365
Ferro-manganese	1,546
Steel Ingots	56,007
Finished Steel	37,890

Film on Teeth ...beware of it

It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea. The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the great enemy of teeth and gums—a chief cause, according to world's dental authorities, of most tooth and gum disorders. Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Gums by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film use the special film-removing dentifrice

called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasives. Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

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NEW YEAR NUMBER (JANUARY)

THE INDIAN REVIEW

SOME NOTABLE CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE UPHILL WAY: By Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose.
THE NEW YEAR: A Poem, By Dr. H. W. B. Moreno.
TAKING MEDICINE: By Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S. (Retd.).
THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT
A NEW YEAR MESSAGE: By the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, M.P.
ECONOMIC RELATIONS OF INDIA & BRITAIN: By Mr. Herbert G. Williams.
KAUTILYA AND MACHIAVELLI: By Prof. Narendrakrishna Sinha, M.A.
QUO VADIS?—BOMBAY FINANCES: By Dr. P. Basu, M.A.
GENESIS OF JAZZY: ITS EARLY HISTORY: By Mr. A. Hameed Hasan, B.A.
THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE: A Story: By Mr. Puran Singh.
FEDERAL INDIA: By Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E.
THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS: By A Special Correspondent.
THE LATE MR. MAHOMED ALI.
THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE: By Prof. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.).
WORLD EVENTS: By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A., Ph.D.
INDIAN NATIONALISM: By Prof. R. Sadhakrishnan, M.A.
TWO CEYLON LEADERS: By Mr. Orison De Silva.
DEMOCRACY: By Mr. M. V. Subrahmaniam, M.A., L.T.
THE DECEMBER GATHERINGS: BRIEF ACCOUNTS.
All-Asia Educational Conference; Indian Philosophical Congress; All-India Muslim League; Muslim Educational Conference; Historical Records Commission; the Round Table Conference; South African Indian Congress; Ceylon National Congress; The Indian Economic Conference; The Veterinary Conference; The Ayurvedic Conference; Indian Science Congress; Music Conference; All-India Oriental Conference; Theosophical Convention; Postal and R. M. B. Conference.

Besides a number of original articles there are notes and news (together with illustrations) on topical matters in the various sections which are a special feature of the "INDIAN REVIEW". These include Current Poetry, Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Indian States, Indians outside India, Agricultural, Industrial, Medical and Science sections, etc. The section "World of Books" contains notices of recent English, American and Indian publications.

Price Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. Five only (Foreign 12s.).

This is the time to subscribe to the "Indian Review." A Copy of the Special December Number will be given free to New Subscribers who remit Rs. Five a year's subscription in advance. Please note also that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Political, Industrial, Agricultural, Economic Social and Religious Literature, Biographies and the Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are offered at special concession rates to subscribers of the "Indian Review."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:-
7-00 P.M. BHARGAVARAM, Vocal Music.

8-00 P.M.: Common Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates, Silver Gold, Sweets, Wheat and Other Market Prices, Stock Exchange Prices.

INTERVAL.
9-00 P.M. Weather Report and News Bulletin. New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:- Special and Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Public Notifications Column.

TO CHARKHA SANCHA WORKERS

The Secretary, Bhuleswar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, writes:-

The chief workers of Charkha Sanghas of Bhuleswar and Girgaon localities are requested to attend at the office of Bhuleswar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandals, 1st floor, Chhoti Bhuvan, Kalbadevi at 8-30 P.M. on 11th inst.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAGH.

There was a great rush of visitors to the bazar on Sunday which was kept closed for two days owing to our great leader's death.

An interesting programme of 'Garba' and 'Music' of the Vanita Vishram Girls has been fixed for to-day 7 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) Daily open from 3-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Programme Of Workers Meetings

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of forthcoming A. I. T. U. Congress to be held in Bombay, a series of workers' meetings will be held to carry out the propaganda work at various places through the respective unions as follows:-

Monday 9 Feb. 12 Noon:-Parel G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.
Monday 9 Feb. 6 P.M.:-Mill Workers.

Tuesday 10 Feb. 12 Noon:-Matunga G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union.
Tuesday 10 Feb. 6 P.M.:-Mill Workers.

Wednesday 11 Feb. 6 P.M.:-Kalyan G.I.P. Railway D-Cabin Union.

Wednesday 11 Feb. 6 P.M.:-Mill Workers.

All workers of the industries and the representatives of the Propaganda Committee are requested to attend these meetings.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Provisional Reception Committee of A. I. T. U. C. will be held on the 15th inst. (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Office, Parel, Bombay, under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee composed of 16 organizations in Bombay, preparing for the forthcoming All-India Trade Union Congress Session, to elect the office-bearers of the Reception Committee and fix the date of the forthcoming All-India Trade Union Congress Session. The subscription for the membership of the Reception Committee is only annas four per member. These workers who desire to participate in this meeting should pay the membership subscription through their respective Trade Union organizations and help to carry out the accepted propaganda work successfully. Subscription Books are ready; and all the Unions are requested to get the same from Mr. V. B. Purandare at the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay 12.

NANDY'S REVUE AT OPERA HOUSE.

Bright And Breezy Show.

Theatre-goers have not had the opportunity to see and hear a good revue in recent months and the presence of Nandy's Revue Company in the city should afford pleasant entertainment for those who are tired of the 'Talkies' for the moment.

This small company opened their short season at the Royal Opera House last night. If there was no big house anticipated, they went away satisfied with the service.

The Bekeff Quartet were seen to advantage in several songs and their own rendering of 'Talkies' hits afforded much amusement.

Beautiful girls who comprise the Company's ballet, executed several dances and their interpretation of the character dances of various countries were much applauded.

The company has played with much success during an extensive tour and anticipate good support during their stay in Bombay.

CHIRNER ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Trial To Take Place At Alibag

WILL THEY BE DENIED RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY?

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 6.

When the accused in the Chirner case were committed to the Sessions Court at Thana, it was believed that the trial would be held at Thana. But, it is now reliably learnt that the trial will be held at Alibag and will commence from the 16th March, before Mr. N. R. Goondil, the Assistant Judge. The right of trial by jury is not given to the residents in the Kolaba District, of which the Panvel Taluka forms a part. But the Panvel people have been enjoying this right of trial by jury which is given to the people in Thana District, as Panvel formerly formed part of the Thana District, and this right of trial by jury to which Panvel people are entitled has been recognised by Government, for a very long time.

The question, therefore, is whether as a result of the change of the Forum, the right of trial by jury to which the accused in the Chirner case are entitled will be taken away from them.

PROTEST AGAINST BORSAD ATROCITIES

To-day's Public Meeting Of Women

A public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the 'Mahila Sabha' and 'Brahmin Sabha' to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. in the 'Brahmin Sabha Hall', Charni Road, to condemn the atrocities committed by the police on the women of Borsad and congratulate the women for their courage and self-sacrifice in fighting the cause of the nation.

Mrs. Laxmibai Gokhale; Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh; Mrs. Gaurabai Khadikar; Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhatwadekar; Mrs. Sarawati Bai Gharpure; Mrs. Dwarakabai Rade; Mrs. Jankibai Bhadkambar; Mrs. Indumati Sidesai; Mrs. Laxmibai Salvekar; Mrs. Indira Khanolkar; Mrs. Kamalabai Sovani; Mrs. Indrabai Putanbekar; Mrs. Umabai Joshi; Mrs. Kashibai Kothare; and Miss Bachubai Wagle.

CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR PUNDIT MOTILALJI

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkya Sabha, Nationalist Christian Party, Nationalist Jewish Party, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Young Men's Parsi Association, Bombay Swadeshi League, Youth Lodge (T. S.) Youngmen's Hindu Association, and Muslim Students' Union a public meeting will be held to-day Monday at C. J. Hall at 6 p.m. to give expression to the great loss sustained by the country by the death of Pundit Motilalji. Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT WADALA.

A public meeting was held at Wadala on Sunday evening to express condolence at the death of Pundit Motilalji. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Konthi, Konde and others.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT SIION.

A public meeting was held at Siion on Sunday evening in the main hall of the Ram Mandir under the presidency of Mr. D. Umakant to express condolence at the death of Pundit Motilalji.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Kanthi, Mahadeshwar and Shrim. Indrabai Devrukar and Sushilabai Kulkarni.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union on Saturday, the 14th February at 7-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to express the deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss the country has sustained at the very sad and untimely death of a great patriot and one of the noblest sons of India—Pundit Motilalji.

The meeting is open to the students of the Medical College.

"ALL QUIET" CONTINUES TILL FRIDAY.

It was announced that 'All Quiet on the Western Front' the great war picture, was to close its run at the Capitol on Sunday. But in view of the continued rush of audiences on the last two days, the management have decided to extend it till Friday next, after which Norma Shearer's another 'talking film' 'The Last of Mr. Cheney' will be put on at the Capitol.

BOMBAY WOMEN HONOUR MOTILALJI'S MEMORY

Mrs. Gandhi In Procession

"NOTHING LESS THAN INDEPENDENCE A FITTING MEMORIAL"

A huge procession of women of Bombay paraded through the main streets of Bombay on Saturday afternoon to mourn the loss of Pundit Motilalji and to honour his memory.

Hundreds of women assembled at Shri Jain Sthanak, Kandewadi at 3-30 p.m. and started in a procession. Their number gradually swelled as the processionists wended their way through C. P. Tank, Madhav Baug, Null Bazar, Pradhoni, Kalbadevi, and Dhobi Talao. After nearly two hours march they reached Azad Maidan where they held a meeting.

PROCESSION WITH BLACK FLAG.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Ramesh Kamdar, Mrs. Annapurna Deshmukh and several other prominent ladies accompanied the procession. The processionists carried with them national flags and also huge black flags.

THE ONLY FITTING MEMORIAL. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi presided.

MISDIRECTED CHARITY AND FAULTY EDUCATION

Main Causes Of Parsi Poverty

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REORGANISATION

We give below a summary of extracts from the joint report of the members of the executive committee of the Shri Zarbosti Mandal and the representative of the Parsi Federal Council for the consideration of questions of Parsi Charity Unemployment and Education:-

We have come to the conclusion that the main causes of Parsi poverty and unemployment are misdirected charity and our faulty system of education. We believe that the total of the Parsi Charity Funds exceeds the total of the Charitable Funds of almost every country in the world, including even America. The excess, of course, being in comparison with the total of the population. Taking the least annual amount to be at Rs. 10,00,000, the total in 20 years would amount to 2,00,00,000 whilst the population as mentioned above stands almost stationary.

Our Committee observes, with regret, that charity which should help and uplift and be productive, has unhappily become one of the causes of degenerating a part of the community, because of its mal-administration.

TRUE CHARITY

The charity for the able bodied should be mainly confined to cheap model dwellings to help them keep healthy in body and enable them to rear a healthy generation, and good sound, free technical and vocational education to equip them with the best materials for life. Those cheap model dwellings should have vigilant committees to see that those abodes are not turned into dens of the vices of idleness, extravagance, gambling, drinking, clamorous quarrels and obscene abuses.

Our Charities should be organized on the basis of the scientific principles of more advanced countries, particularly of those in vogue in Germany and America by establishing a Parsi Charity Organisation Society or Board. As a first step a bill for the centralization of all Parsi Charities should be drafted by a Parsi Charity Board for introduction in the Legislature.

Temporary unemployment could be relieved by a system of unemployment insurance, based on contributions partly from members of the middle and working classes, who would benefit by it, and partly from Charitable Funds.

The fundamental cause of Parsi Poverty and Unemployment may be traced to the present faulty system of Education which tends to create Parsi literate Paupers, instead of self-reliant hard-working men and women, who could deem it not beneath their dignity to put their hands to anything rather than to beg or depend on charities.

REORGANISING PRESENT SYSTEM

To re-organise our existing Educational System we make a few suggestions:-

We should have a Parsi Educational Board, which should consist of Expert Educationists conversant with the present scientific Education, prevailing in Europe and America for the unification and co-ordination of all Parsi Educational Institutions.

The re-modelling should be adapted to our needs and customs. The existing Institutions, especially the three big Parsi Schools, should be re-organized; the method of improved education should commence with them, with revised curriculum to suit the abilities of the boys and girls.

There should be a preliminary well-equipped, up-to-date Agricultural School to teach the rudiments of Agriculture, theoretically and practically. For higher Agricultural Training this School should be affiliated to the Government Agricultural College at Poona.

Manual training should form part of the curriculum from the beginning in all Schools.

If the Re-organisation of the three existing schools is not feasible, the starting of a New Model School may be considered.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS. To make fruitful the system of education, Adult Education should be given a prominent place and should form part of our Educational System. This could be done by Magic Lantern Illustrated Lectures, and by Conversations by Educationists and Sociologists for parents and guardians, etc.

For this Joint Report a Conference consisting of practical experts, Educationists, Trustees of Charitable Funds and such other members of the community are interested be called to suggest further measures.

SCHOOLBOYS PICKET STOCK-EXCHANGE

But Sardar Asks "By Whose Order?"

At this time the Board of Directors were discussing the draft resolution of condolence for Pundit Motilalji, which was to be put before the general meeting to be held later that day. Their deliberations were disturbed by the uproar and shouts of the boy who led by a couple of elderly persons had rushed into the premises and along the stair case to the first floor, demanding that all work should stop. Despite the unbearable noise, the Board carried on their meeting and completed their work. Mr. Shroff, the President, and Mr. Rajendra Dalal, the Vice-President, then tried their utmost to pacify the boys and to persuade them to withdraw from their premises.

The sharn bazar was the scene of great excitement for well nigh two hours on Saturday. The Stock Exchange had closed business on Friday and Saturday to participate in the general hartal observed by the city in honour of Pundit Motilalji. But hearing that the Clearing House of the Bank of India at the Stock Exchange was open on Saturday, a party of about 100 schoolboys, who were 10 to 15 years from their schools, which were also closed, raided the clearing house about 11-15 a.m. with a view to get it closed by picketing.

BOYS RUSH THE PREMISES.

At this time the Board of Directors were discussing the draft resolution of condolence for Pundit Motilalji, which was to be put before the general meeting to be held later that day. Their deliberations were disturbed by the uproar and shouts of the boy who led by a couple of elderly persons had rushed into the premises and along the stair case to the first floor, demanding that all work should stop. Despite the unbearable noise, the Board carried on their meeting and completed their work. Mr. Shroff, the President, and Mr. Rajendra Dalal, the Vice-President, then tried their utmost to pacify the boys and to persuade them to withdraw from their premises.

COMPLETED HIS WORK. Mrs. Gandhi addressing the meeting observed that Motilalji who was once used to live like a King gave up his wealth as well as health for the cause of the country's freedom and worked for it with untiring devotion and zeal. It was regrettable that his last wish that he should see Swaraj before he died was fulfilled. It was the duty, she said, of those who were left behind to complete the work that he had left unfinished.

The meeting terminated with the singing of 'Raghupati Raghav Rajaram.'

SARDAR'S INTERVENTION.

In the meanwhile, a telephonic message was received asking Mr. Rajendra to see Sardar Vallabhbhai with the leaders of the boys. Accordingly, Mr. Rajendra Dalal, accompanied by two of the elderly persons who were ostensibly the leaders of the picketers, went to Shri Ram Manoj, where Sardar Vallabhbhai is putting up.

The Sardar enquired from one of the leaders as to under whose instructions they were picketing. It appeared that the 'leaders' had no authority from any responsible person to do the picketing, and that they on their own initiative had led the schoolboys to picket the Clearing House. The Sardar was also satisfied that the Stock Exchange had closed all transactions that day, and was only open for the clearing work. The Sardar, therefore, asked the leaders to stop the picketing and disperse.

The party then returned to the Stock Exchange and Mr. Rajendra got all the doors thrown open. The boys then immediately stopped their picketing and peacefully withdrew.

FOREIGN STOCKS SEALED.

Foreign cloth stock was sealed by the Nagarparkar Foreign Goods Boycott Committee, at Shivji Vihar and Nagarparkar. One provision merchant has been fined by the same Committee for importing sugar.

being carried on at two centres, viz., Parel and Vile Parle.

The total number of students on the roll was 206, the daily average attendance being 150. Sewing and cutting, fancy work, handicrafts (the making of paper flowers and cane-work), drawing and pen-painting are the subjects which are taught at these classes.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S WORK IN 1929.

During the year under report the League maintained 9 night schools out of which one was Anglo-Marathi, two Anglo-Gujarati, four Anglo-Urdu and two night high schools. The total number of students on the rolls was 385, the daily average attendance being 246. Six of these night schools receive grants-in-aid from the Bombay Municipality.

There were three standing libraries and three reading rooms and 30 boxes of the traveling free library, maintained by the League during the year under report. The standing libraries contain in all 8,318 books and pamphlets in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu and English, and the total number of books issued during the year was 5,648.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year under report the total number of patients treated at this dispensary was 21,627 (11,311 women and 10,316 children), the daily average attendance being 72. On behalf of Arya Mehilla Samaj, milk was supplied free to needy mothers and children.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the League Dr. S. R. Machye of the Blind Relief Association treated 2,400 poor eye patients during the year. Of these 10 poor patients who could not afford to buy spectacles were supplied with the same free of cost by the Blind Relief Association.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

The activities of the League for women are conducted through the Mahila Mandal, a body specially constituted for the purpose under the auspices of the League. In the year under report, the work for women was

It has been decided to hold an exhibition in Karachi from 15th March to 15th April next, when only such articles as are manufactured in India will be exhibited.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN KARACHI.

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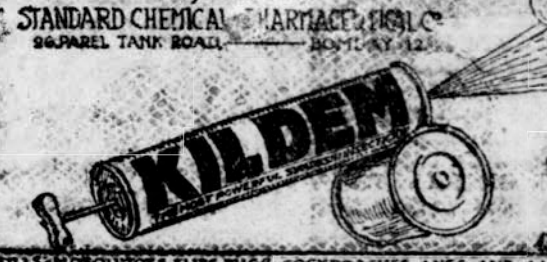
SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN KARACHI.

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WOMEN'S PROCESSION PARADES DADAR STREETS

Protest Against Police Behaviour At Borsad

A huge procession of women led by Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar was taken out in Dadar on Sunday evening, to protest against the police atrocities committed against women at Borsad. Thousands of women paraded the main streets of Dadar. The procession started from Tilak Maidan and after passing through Bhanushankar Road, Dongri Road, New Gokhale Road and Lady Jamsetji Road returned back to Tilak Maidan where a huge meeting was addressed by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Kshama Row, Mrs. Shanta Vengaskar, Mrs. Ratanbhai and Mrs. Jankhabai.

Mrs. Kshama Row narrated her personal experiences at Borsad and what she had seen of the police atrocities there. She had seen cases of women, severely beaten on the head, in the chest, and on the back. The courage shown by these village women in braving police lathi charges and the sufferings undergone in the cause of the country would put to shame the women of Bombay.

Mrs. Vilaya Behn Parikh, also narrated what she had seen of police brutality at Borsad. Mrs. Shantabai Vengaskar then moved the resolution expressing the sense of horror and protest of the women of Bombay against the 'indecent and barbarous' police behaviour towards the women of Borsad. The resolution also recorded their sense of grief at the death of Motilalji.

Mrs. Ratanbhai supported the resolution.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi said that the only way to put a stop to these atrocities was to win Swaraj. And Swaraj could only be hastened by the use of khadi and a complete boycott of foreign goods. It is only when they had obtained Swaraj that these atrocities would be things of the past.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CENTRAL ASSOCIATION (Abroad.)

An Appeal

The Indian Students' Central Association was formed in October, 1929, for the purpose of organising and co-ordinating the activities of Indian Students in England and abroad.

Amongst them by practical means a spirit of initiative, self-reliance and corporate responsibility. As such, this organisation is unique amongst the existing organisations catering to the needs of Indian Students in London.

The Association has no political or religious leanings. Its sole object is to serve and advance the interests of Students. To carry out this policy effectively and permanently a Board of Trustees has been constituted to manage the properties and funds of the Association with powers to advise on matters of general policy.

ADVICE AND GUIDANCE.

Amongst various activities, the Association has established an information Bureau which is doing useful work in supplying to Indian Students or their guardians full information with regard to conditions of stay, study, travel, etc. in Europe. In this connection it has the active co-operation of Indians qualified in their respective professions and resident in this country or on the Continent, so that Indian Students will have, when possible, the advantage of

advice and guidance from those who have actually gone through the mill.

Students' grievances are attended to by an influential Committee appointed for the purpose and such steps as seem necessary and advisable for the removal of those grievances are immediately taken. Question of medical attendance is often difficult one with Indian Students particularly before they become acclimatised to the severe conditions in this country. A Health Committee has been set up which makes this its special care and provides medical attendance to Indian Students whenever required at a nominal charge.

On the Social side, arrangements are made from time to time for Debates, Socials, Lectures, Outings, Excursions, etc.

OTHER ACTIVITIES. It is obvious from a brief outline of its activities that the Association needs suitable premises to carry out the work it has in hand. For this purpose, it has, at present, leased a house in Beaufort Gardens Brompton Road, which further provides the Students with a 'Club and Hostel' where they can meet in a free and friendly atmosphere. The Association has already a large and steadily increasing membership and has so far thrived mainly on the support of the Students.

The rents, rates and taxes of any leased premises in a central area are high and the cost of furnishing is considerable. The Association is not only paying a high annual rental for the premises but also substantial monthly instalments to cover the cost of furnishing. The experience of the past year has shown that on account of these heavy furniture instalments it is extremely difficult to make both ends meet. The Management of the Association has so far been honourary because its present financial position does not allow the appointment of a paid staff.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The usefulness of an Association of this kind is too obvious to need comment. To put it on a sound basis we are convinced that it should wipe out its debt and raise funds to own a building. The present debt is £600, and to own a building at least £5,000 is required at a modest estimate. We appeal to the Indian public in general and the public-spirited Princes and leaders in particular to assist the Association in its laudable objects by contributing generously to its Building and Furniture Funds.

Any contribution, big or small, will be gratefully accepted and should be forwarded to Mr. K. P. Kotval, Hon. Treasurer, 12/13, Katon Garden, London, E.C.1, by cheque drawn in favour of the Indian Students' Central Association and crossed.

1st of January, 1931.

NEW AMERICAN CONSUL.

Mr. Harry Campbell, American Consul, Bombay, because of ill-health, is leaving for the United States within a few days, together with Mr. William H. Beach, American Consul, attached to the Bombay Consulate for some years.

For U. S.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Doyle M. McDonough, recently assigned as American Consul, Bombay, the Consulate will be in charge of Mr. Jay Walker, American Vice-Consul, who has recently been assigned to Bombay from his former post at Niagara Falls, Canada. Mr. McDonough has been stationed during his consular career at the following posts: Concepcion, Chile; La Paz, Bolivia; Caracas, Venezuela; Guadalajara, Mexico; and Sydney, Australia.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931.

THE NEW STERLING
LOAN.

The flotation by the Govern-
ment of India of another Sterling
Loan at this juncture makes
one more evidence, not only of
the hopelessly rotten state of
Indian Public Finance, but of the
incorrigibility of the Indian Bu-
reaucrats as regards the ways
and means of carrying on the
administration, of which unfor-
tunately they have got a mono-
poly. At a time when all the
best brains of India and England
seem to be anxiously investigat-
ing the possibility of a settle-
ment of the present ills, of our
body politic, at a time when all
the most earnest thinkers and
statesmen are busy with schemes
that would facilitate the taking
over of the Ship of State of In-
dia by a new pilot, these bureaucrats
are doing all they can in
their peculiar ways to take away
the very foundation of the new
regime. The question of the In-
dian Public Debt is a most vex-
atious question, anybody who has
got eyes to see, must realise it
is likely to cause the gravest trouble
in the forthcoming efforts at a
settlement of the main problem.
To these troubled waters, the
bureaucrats are not adding oil by
their repeated recourse to bor-
rowing on an unprecedentedly
large scale as they have done in
the last twelve months or so. As
if they had taken up the gauntlet
thrown down by the Lahore Con-
gress in its resolutions about the
Public Debt of the country, and
let it be noted in passing, that
no subject in the most com-
plicated question of India's future
has been so thoroughly and pur-
posely misrepresented, whether
at the Round Table Conference,
or elsewhere, as this question of
the Public Debt of India, and In-
dia's determination to have the
origin, composition and utiliza-
tion of that burden thoroughly
sifted by some impartial inter-
national tribunal, before the bur-
den is accepted as such by the
Indian people. The Bureaucrats
of the Finance Department have
started an orgy of borrowing to
pile up a mountain of "obligations,"
which they had neither
justice nor authority to under-
take.

In the last twelve months, they
have borrowed abroad in sterling
some 24 million sterling, over and
above the new Loan, for £17 mil-
lions. We realise, indeed, that
the finances of the Government
of India are in a parlous state;
that they will not economise to
keep their expenditure within
their income; for it is the in-
terest of no one in the Govern-
ment of India from the Viceroy
to the Chaprasi to keep down
and curtail expenditure; and
that their revenues this year
have been crashing in almost all
important heads. But all these
are considerations, which ought
to make a Finance Member, gen-
uinely concerned about the well-
being and contentment of India
to refrain from adding new bor-
rowings, rather than go on ner-
vily in the same irresponsible
and impecunious manner that
Mr. George Schuster and his crew
of the Finance Department are
doing. Under these conditions, it
is futile to criticise the actual
terms of the new loan. As usual,
they are far too onerous, con-
sidering the conditions of the
money market in London. Only
a few weeks ago, a private or-
poration engaged in elec-
trical undertakings was able
to raise several millions
in London at 4 1/2 per cent. In
less than four hours, The Govern-
ment of India have begun
this year with a rate of interest
on their new loan, which is lower
than the rate they have
given last year about
this time; but which is
considerably higher than the pre-
valent rates for such first class
securities in Britain. There is,
thanks to the world wide depres-
sion, so much idle money in Brit-
tain, that if the Government of
India were at all truly
mindful of the interests

of the Indian people,
they would have given far less
liberal terms than those now
offered. But, to use an effective
Indian idiom "Whose fa-
ther's Diwali?" Or, in colloquial
English, "Whose funeral?" Surely
not Sir George Schuster and
his high brows of the Finance
Department! As for the purposes
for which the loan is said to be
needed, the Railway Capital Ex-
penditure is surely an item ad-
mitting of immediate curtail-
ment, that ought to prevent any
recourse to borrowing, especially
in these times! And as for "Gen-
eral Purposes," it is to be hoped
no one will be misled by this ob-
vious euphemism for that utter
bankruptcy of the Government of
India, which they are at pre-
sent busy converting into a woful
legacy for the future Government
of India, assuring to that un-
fortunate entity, even before it
is born, a career of woe undiluted
by a single ray of hope. The
representatives of the people in
Assembly assembled ought to see
through such camouflage, and
put on record a resolution de-
claring their utter dissatisfaction
with those fancy devices of In-
dian bureaucratic finance.

Every canon of sound
finance is being broken
by Sir George Schuster who is
not even a technical administra-
tor of his department such as
Sir Basil Blackett was with all
his callousness to the needs of
India. Finally, the term of
the loan, 5 to 7 years, is another
matter for taking warning. All
this short term debt,
which there is no pro-
spect of paying back within
the term of the contract, even if
this Government lasted unmodi-
fied for that time, is so much
camouflage to hoodwink the In-
dian financial and mercantile
circles. This is a loan needed
for unproductive purposes, to
meet ordinary Budget deficit. It
would certainly not com-
mend itself to business
circles, were it frankly
demanded for making up the
Budget deficit for a long term.
Hence this pretence of offering
to redeem within a period during
which there is not a ghost of a
chance of their being able to
repay. The only alternative is
that they would on the loan
maturing offer to convert it into
some new, and perhaps more
onerous loan at the time of
payment in name. In other
words the burden will only be cu-
mulative; and the interests pre-
served and reinforced will only
be the interests of the lender. At
no stage, and at no point, do
they attend in the least to the
interests of the tax-payers. How,
then, can we utter a single word
in favour of such a loan? How,
then, can Indian people and
their representatives allow such
attempts to go unnoticed? Will
the legislators take a hint?

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—:O:—

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many sojourners to India. He
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shion. The epic scale of the pomp
and ceremony which usually ob-
sessed him forced him to culti-
vate many mistaken empty atti-
tudes. Occasionally, the intellec-
tual aristocrat in him subdued the
impulses and cravings he acquired
as an aristocrat. So that, when
one remembers and reviews the
well-intentioned measures he in-
stituted for the preservation of an-
cient Indian monuments and for
the remodelling of the Archaeo-
logical Department one is apt to
give a just estimate of his
achievements with charity. It is
difficult, if not altogether impossi-
ble, to exercise similar mental
leniency when one recalls and re-
views the achievements of those
who conceived and fashioned New
Delhi. Lord Hardinge will be pre-
sent this week at the ceremonies
and celebrations at New Delhi. Will
he remember "the initial concep-
tion" for which he was responsible,
with regard to the sister arts
and crafts which were embodied in
the Architect's agreement with the
Government of India? If he
does not remember it, let him re-
member and realise at least the
fact that, unlike Curzon, his suc-
cessors to the Viceregal 'gadi' abdic-
ated their control and guidance
in favour of the architects who
remained undisturbed by the
intellectual aristocracy of Curzon
but initiated his vast ambitions
and repressive autocracy. Sir
John Marshall, Curzon's protegee,
was expected to assist the Viceroy
with his scholarly sobriety.
But Sir John Marshall failed. He
had not the courage inherent in
the intellectual aristocracy of his
friend, guide and master. He was
content with routine. He remained
wedded to the pleasant and con-
venient principles of "safety first".
Therefore, when he could not
play Sir Roger de Coverley with
pleasure or profit he merely sulked
away. The architects were, there-
fore, left complete freedom to
roam indefinitely and irresponsi-
bly whenever and wherever they
liked, over the uncharted and infi-
nitely profitable regions of archi-

ture painting, sculpture and
the art-crafts. They did not miss
the golden opportunities. Their
achievements, their colossal ex-
travagance and wastage are on
record in the proceedings of the
Central Legislature and, particular-
ly of the "New Capital Com-
mittee". We shall not, therefore,
mention what has been already
repeatedly mentioned both in the
Legislature and in the press and
on public platforms. But it is, en-
tirely, opportune to examine the
reasons why the Government of
India have found themselves in-
capable to practice the precepts
they preached in the "Note" pub-
lished as the outcome of the
nation-wide response to the
persistent demands for employ-
ment of Indian artistic talents
from the Prize of Delhi Com-
mittee. One of the reasons is, of
course, "financial stringency".
Another reason, so far advanced,
for the door closed against Indian
talents could be discovered in the
feeling and opinion of the pro-
vincial Governments; believed to
be reluctant to toe the line with
the Government of India. The
third reason is, with the archi-
tects, the greatest reason, of course,
for the bolted door. The final
judgment about the importance
and value of Indian painting,
sculpture and the art-crafts hap-
pens to be regarded as their dis-
tinctive and artistic talents.
Inherited and acquired, old and
new, are, from their point of view,
worthless. Is there a civilised
country in the world where im-
ported architects could pronounce
final verdicts on painting, sculp-
ture and the art-crafts? Is there
a civilized country which would
leave the freedom and the future
of its art to those who presume
themselves to be competent to
pronounce such verdicts? We
seek information. And we are
open to correction.

In the meantime, let us proceed
with the examination of such
minor questions as the "financial
stringency" of the Government of
India and the reactionary reluct-
ance from the provincial
Governments. We shall begin
with an important query.
Is it true that Messrs.
Kennedy North, Glynn Philpott,
Conrad, Vivian Forbes, Percy
Brown, to mention only the names
known to us from overseas, have
already been entrusted with com-
missions for decorating New Delhi?
Let us have actual facts and
figures of expenditure incurred for
these "experts". We shall then
be in the right position to judge
whether the Government of India
really suffers from chronic "finan-
cial stringency" or whether the
malady is acquired only against
the employment of Indian talents.
Were the provincial Governments
consulted about these "experts"?
Let us proceed further. Sir Bhup-
endra Nath Mitra who was one
of those who made the great point
about the wishes of the provincial
Governments will surely, inform
public opinion in India as to whe-
ther he consulted these provincial
subordinate administrations when
the brilliant scheme for the en-
couragement of Indian art was
conceived overseas by Sir Atul
Chatterji and blessed by Prof.
Rothstein. How has it happen-
ed that India suffering from chro-
nic "financial stringency" paid for
that scheme and remained inno-
cent of it until the time came to
foot the bill?

We are asked, in all sobriety and
superiority, to overlook these mi-
nor incidents and to accept the
magnificent services of the archi-
tects who have fashioned for our
instruction and benefit New Delhi
for New Delhi spells, we are asked
to imagine and believe, "infallible
beauty". That should be our
compensation for all that we have
offered and should go on offering
at the feet of the architects. We
shall overlook the intellectual
limitations of the type of mind
that can describe beauty as "in-
fallible". Beauty does not deserve
the epithet of the correct. Beauty
has therefore remained outside and
distant from New Delhi. The
Delhi of the Pandavas, of Prithvi-
rat, of the Pathans, of the far-
sighted, redoubtable architect,
the Mughals, cannot be recapitu-
lated by those who vulgarise it with
an ill-fitted, ill-conceived paint-
ing which caricatures the
refined culture of the Mughal
courts, correct in nothing except,
perhaps, in costumes. The sad
taste, indicated in the cartoon
could be seen as the inspiring spi-
rit behind the structures of New
Delhi. The voluminous literature
now poured all over the country
and outside has not misled India
much less convinced it. Not one
syllable in the enormous literature,
propaganda and publicity could
convince any rational competent,
disinterested judge of architect-
ture to recognise, in the pompous
and vulgarly pretentious buildings
and design of New Delhi the archi-
tecture of the soil and the climate.
That is not an individual archi-
tectural lapse. That is an archi-
tectural crime against the nation
whose architectural wealth and
distinction have defied the chal-
lenge of time, conquered the in-
mation of artists and architects
all over the world. India knows
New Delhi. India understands New
Delhi. India is not in it.

INDIAN STATES AND
POLITICAL REFORM.

PREMIER'S SPEECH, A DISAPPOINTMENT.

(By G. R. ABHYANKER.)

The declaration of the Prime
Minister Mr. MacDonald is tho-
roughly disappointing. The de-
claration of 1917 announced that
the goal of British Administration
was the progressive realisation
of responsible Government
in India. The word "India" in-
cluding Indian India and British
India deliberately used in this
declaration and the restricted
word "British India" used in the
preamble of the Government of
India Act 1919 clearly show that
the difference between the two
words was apparent to the minds
of those who drafted this declara-
tion of 1917. This naturally led
by implication the people of the
Indian States to believe that re-
sponsible Government would also
be introduced in the Indian States
in due course. The studious
omission of any reference to this
aspect of the question completely
frustrates the hopes of those liv-
ing in the Indian States that
their position would also be im-
proved along with those of their
brethren in British India.

DIVISION OF PARAMOUNTCY.

The present declaration further
announces the intention of His
Majesty's Government to divide
India into two parts. Such of
the matters concerning the States
which will not be expressly ceded
by the rulers of these States to
the Federation are to remain, for
all time to come, under the au-
thority of the Crown acting
through the agency of the Viceroy.
The authority of paramountcy,
so far as the States are con-
cerned, is to rest in the Viceroy
as distinct from the Governor
General and is to be exercised by
him with the aid of an alien Bu-
reaucracy. Among the subjects
reserved to the Governor-General,
during the period of transition,

the authority of paramountcy
over the State is not included.
This means that even if a full-
fledged Federal Government is
established in British India after
the period of transition is over
there would be two
parallel Governments—one of the
Indian States under the control
of the Viceroy, and the other of the All-India
Federation vesting in the Crown
represented by a Governor-Gen-
eral and assisted by ministers re-
sponsible to the Federal Legisla-
ture. There would be thus two
concurrent Governments func-
tioning in these two parts of India—
one irresponsible and the other
responsible. With a Viceroy exer-
cising authority through an irres-
ponsible alien Bureaucracy assist-
ed by 600 autocrats and posses-
ing control over the army on the
plea of protecting the Princes by
reason of treaty obligations whe-
ther under the over-powering
shadow of this Government, any
Swarni Government, or for that
matter any Federal Government,
would successfully function is a
very doubtful question. With this
avowed declaration of dividing
India permanently into two parts,
it is difficult to appreciate the
statement of the Prime Minister
that the scheme was intended to
ensure United India. Viewed in
this light the declaration is bound
to be considered with serious mis-
givings.

WHERE IS THE SACRIFICE?

Some of the admirers of the In-
dian Princes and specially some
prominent British Indian dele-
gates have been talking loudly of
the sacrifices and surrender on
the part of the Indian Princes
in consenting to join this Federa-
tion. It is, however, extremely
difficult to see wherein lies this
(Continued On Page 8)

NON-FIXITY THEORY
DEMOLISHED.REVISION OF RATIO ESSENTIAL IN NEAR
FUTURE.

(By S. H. BATLIWALA.)

Mr. J. A. Wadia's contribution
on the Indian Exchange problem
in the issue of the "Bombay Chro-
nicle" of the 15th December last
cannot be allowed to pass unchal-
lenged. He assured us that under
his exclusive plan of the exchange
campaign the country will march
towards peace and prosperity. In
his humility we beg to differ. But
in all sincerity we applaud the
prowess of this veteran of a
hundred currency battles.

THE EXCHANGE CASINO OF
INDIA.

The Wadia Charter of Indian
Exchange is a back number res-
cued from the dusty files of antiqui-
tated currency literature. It is
based upon the thirty year old re-
cords of a non-sensical, the harassed
like the Manchester Chamber
of Commerce. Its essence is non-
fixity of ratio and liaison of the
rupee to a debased metal like sil-
ver. India is to become a huge
Exchange Casino in which her bud-
get is to be gambled away, in
which the creditor vis-a-vis the de-
btor and the employer vis-a-vis the
employee gain or lose with the
turn of the wheel, in which every
legitimate banking and commer-
cial transaction is subject to the
vagaries of the roulette, in which
the nation's capital and savings
have perforce to go over the gam-
ing counter.

Let us give a few practical in-
stances. When the exchanges of
European countries, even though
not pegged to silver, lost their fix-
ity bearings after the War, the de-
btor classes from the Governments
downwards were able to perpetrate
a fraud upon the creditors who
had their investments in State and
municipal loans and deposits with
banking, commercial and industri-
al concerns, by paying them off
with an equivalent number of
franks or marks or kroners embos-
sed on worthless papers issued in
enormous quantities by the various
Governments. Even now the Brit-
ish holders of French pre-war
Bonds to which they had subscribed
at the rate of £1 for 25 francs
have been protesting against the
injustice of receiving at maturity
only four shillings at the present
statutory ratio of 124 to the
pound. When the mark was gather-
ing a downward momentum the
unfortunate creditors of a German
tailor to the tune of 30,000 marks
—2 lakhs of rupees at pre-war
exchange—were paid off by the
sale of his overcoat.

CHINA'S OVERCOAT.

When in the closing years of the
nineteenth century the parity be-
tween silver and gold was threat-
ened by a continuous fall in the
price of the white metal and India

closed her mints to the free coin-
age of silver and stabilised her ex-
change, China lacking an unitary
currency organisation was unable
to initiate measures for fixity. In
consequence, her bankers and her
commercial have been consider-
ably handicapped for the last forty
years, although stable political
conditions prevailed for the major
part of the period. Those of us
who happened to be in Hongkong
in the early days of 1903 when sil-
ver established the pre-war low re-
cord of 21-3/4 pence have a vivid
recollection of the sufferings of the
mercantile community, which
found vocal expression in a mon-
strous meeting of protest against a
silver currency and a fluctuating
exchange. With silver, to-day, in
the 13 penny street, the harassed
Chinese Finance Minister is gam-
bling away the budget income in
desperate attempts to meet foreign
obligations and is declaring the in-
ability of the country to indent
sufficient machinery and materials
for developmental purposes owing
to excessive importing costs. China
is veritably on the financial gal-
lows expiating the crime of an
ill-fated alliance with the white
metal, and yet Mr. Jamsetji Wadia
is preparing another noose round
India's neck.

Silver is now a drug in the
world's markets. Mainly mined as
a by-product of other metals, it is
sold irrespective of the basic cost
of its production. In view of the
prospective demand of the parent
metals being materially higher in
the course of time, any organised
curtailment of output or any tin-
kering of its ratio to gold do not
appear to be practical proposi-
tions.

BANKRUPTCY OR REPUDI-
TION?

As the boon companion of sil-
ver and gambler of exchange In-
dia would forfeit her 'izzat' and
her rupee would lose, to-day, half
of its purchasing power in the in-
ternational markets. Black-listed
by her creditors, she would be
asked to pay up, or would be ac-
commodated on very unfavourable
terms. The debt services would
cost considerably more, and the
hitherto solvent condition of her
Government would deteriorate
materially.

India's foreign borrowings are
estimated at about 800 million
sterling. From this source she has
received only 1,200 crore rupees at
the rate of 13 to 15 rupees to the
pound. Under the Wadia Scheme
of remonetised silver currency the
rupee would be worth to-day rou-
ghly Rs. 25 to the pound. India
will thus have to pay back its
debt with 2,000 crore rupees. An
(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

What The World Says.

Our "delegates," of course have
an invincible faith in the illusion
that what they have brought from
London is the real "goods." Indeed
Sri. Pheroz Sethna, who had once
described any conference without
the Congress as a farce, is so over-
whelmingly convinced of his "suc-
cess," that he has not been able to
restrain himself from adventuring
into the complacent claim for su-
perior wisdom. It will, therefore,
not be inappropriate to convey to
them the appreciation of the out-
side world on their grand achieve-
ments. The following is an extract
from the Paris "Soir" which we
offer with profuse apologies to In-
dia's "representatives." "As we
have already said, it is very far
from independence, also very far
from the simple Dominion Status
that means complete autonomy
and integral responsibility of Min-
isters. It is nothing more than a
compromise between Indian parties
represented at London (only a
faction) and British parties, the
Conservatives being hostile to real
emancipation of India while ultra-
conservatives consider even the
Sankey Scheme as designed to
ruin the British Empire."

A Spectator Warns.

"Unless," says Mr. Jinnah, "the
British Government's policy is im-
mediately and definitely formulat-
ed and translated into action, I
see no hope for peace, prosperity
or happiness for India." All this
sounds very impressive and exactly
like Mr. Jinnah. But one serious-
ly wonders if by practising before
the Privy Council during an indefi-
nitely long period of waiting for
some party to nominate him and
a constituency to tolerate him, he
can bring about "peace and pros-
perity for India." But sitting on
the fence is also a service. The
spectator, since he sees most of the
game, is in the best position to
issue periodical warnings to all con-
cerned.

Jayakar's R. T. C. Performance.

Sir B. N. Mitra, we find, was not
in sympathy with the Financial
Safeguards proposed by Lord Read-
ing in his musical speech at the
Round Table Conference. Indeed,
he appears to have opposed the
latter's proposals, according to the
London correspondent of a con-
temporary, in an unequivocal and
emphatic manner. And apropos
of his criticisms we read:
"Such remarks are in pleasing
contrast to the somewhat extra-
ordinary praise lavished by Mr.
Jayakar upon Lord Reading's
speech. I do not know how far
Mr. Jayakar's praise will be re-
ported in full in the Indian
Press, but the official version
given to Press representatives
included a touching reference to
the relationship which he as-
sumed Britain was going to ad-
opt towards India in the transi-
tion period, namely, that of a
father to a son who has not
come to man's estate!"

—"A Congress Speech!"

We are sorry—indefinitely sorry
for all this. But we read further.
"Possibly Mr. Jayakar has since re-
vised his opinion of what he con-
sidered this week to be the 'bold-
ness' of Lord Reading. I have
heard that he is under the impres-
sion that he made a 'Congress
speech'; but I rather think that
the Congress would find it difficult
to recognise its offspring." It is,
we feel, now time to hasten to as-
sure Mr. Jayakar that the quota-
tions are from the London Letter
of Mr. Basil P. Howell to Doctor
Besant's "New India." So far as
the Congress and Congressmen are
concerned, Mr. Jayakar knows, we
hope, that they are all deeply
grateful to him that he did not go
further.

Noble Indignation.

Lord Rothermere has been thun-
dering, as usual, for the blood of
Indians. His Lordship would have
no "loosening our hold on India."
This has greatly annoyed the "Dail-
ly Herald" of London, which re-
minds him of "Bunker's Hill and
Saratoga and Yorktown." "Just so
men talked half a century ago of
Ireland. And because of their fol-
ly came years of bloodshed before
the inevitable end. Just so men
talked a quarter of a century ago
of South Africa." And just so the
"Daily Herald's" thunder of a noble
indignation goes on. But we
have yet to hear even a faint whis-
per of protest against "Black Re-
pression" that is rampant in India.
Why, even Gandhi's modest de-
mand for an impartial enquiry has
been ignored by the "Daily He-
rald." It is curious, indeed, that
the "Daily Herald" should reserve
its denunciations for the Rother-
meres of England only.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters

COMMISSIONER MR. GARETT IN HALOL TALUKA

10 More Arrests

(From A Correspondent.)
The northern division Commissioner Mr. Garrett visited Halol village (Halol). He was accompanied by the district Magistrate and Mr. Chandulal Mahalkari. No sooner did they enter the village they posted sentries round about village and every passerby was prohibited from going in and going out of the village. Mr. Mangaldas Arya the life member of Bhil Seva Mandal was coming into the village. The Commissioner himself stopped him and ordered him to go away. On his refusal to go two sepoys were asked to remove him. Then the party went to a solitary place at a shop and selected two old men 94 and 70 years only respectively for their talk. They persuaded those two old men to pay up revenue dues, but they refused to pay.

While the talk was going on, the shop-keeper came near by. The Commissioner asked the shop-keeper to pay rupees four on behalf of those old khatedars which he did. Then the talati gave a receipt to the khatedars.

Afterwards these two old men were asked to make thumb impression on the statement that they will stand responsible for all revenue dues of the village. Without understanding they signed the statement.

The party of Commissioner afterwards left the village. All the khatedars afterwards met together, and compelled those two old men to apply to the collector, and Mahalkari stating that they don't abide by the binding of paying the revenue dues.

10 MORE ARRESTS.

10 more khatedars were arrested to-day in connection with mass civil disobedience which was inaugurated at Dandkeda on 2nd to break land revenue section 141. They all were brought to Halol lock-up.

12 persons only can be accommodated in Halol lock-up. Instead of 12 there are already 27 prisoners. Out of 27 prisoners only 17 prisoners are provided with one blanket each and they find great difficulty in sustaining themselves from bitter cold. There is also no good messing arrangement.

NO SWARAJ, NO TAX!
Surat Peasants Still Very Firm.

(From A Correspondent.)
SURAT, February 7.
Independence week has been arranged for the Chikhali Taluka by the leaders of the taluka. The programme which will go on for a week consists on breaking the several Ordinances as well as the salt-act. The leaders have issued bills giving the programme of the week.

The same programme will be followed at seven other villages on the same day, under the supervision of 14 workers in the taluka.

BAPUJI'S FAITH.

It is known to all that the peasants of Gujrat had only one answer and that was "Release Bapuji and Sardar and at their bidding we shall pay the tax." The revenue officers now say "Your Bapuji as well as the Sardar are released now you should pay up the tax." When Mr. Mahadeobhai informed Bapuji of this, he simply laughed and said "Oh! the peasants know well how to answer. They will say 'Half of our pledge is fulfilled let the other half be secured and then come to us. Let Sardar and Bapu order us.'" What profound faith has Bapu got in his dear peasants!

"WON SWARAJ" SAYS COLLECTOR.

The officials thought it better to face the calamity till it was in the making and have gone to take steps in the Pardi taluka which has plunged itself in the no-tax campaign. The other day the Collector visited the village of Tukawada to persuade the people to pay up the tax. The Collector invited the people to advise them. The innocent peasants

stood outside the house. "Why stand outside like strangers, better come in" said the Collector. The people went in and the Collector began his speech. "I am one of you. A well-wisher of yours. Gandhiji and Sardar are released. Now you have really won Swaraj. You should pay up the tax now. And would you not look to govt's prestige?"

The people wanted to know whether their brothers who are rotting in various jails was the sign of the Swaraj. They wondered if repression and the daily arrests were a mark of the most coveted Swaraj.

The Collector who was astonished at the wit of these peasants kept quiet and did not trouble the people by any more sermon. Pardi taluka is quite firm and there are no divisions among the people. They are united, and united they stand.

NO MAMLATDAR IN HOUSE.

A peasant of Palasana (Tal: Pardi) had a mind to allow the Mamlatdar to live in his house during his sojourn. The young son of the peasant protested against this and said: "I shall leap before his car and he crush to death before I see him stepping in our house." Well, a son is more dear than a Mamlatdar, and the son succeeded.

Sgt. Raghunath of Tighara (Tal: Pardi) was asked by the talati to pay up the tax. "First go and collect from all in this village and then come to me. I shall be the last to pay it."

Arrests in Bardoli taluka are in full swing. Not a day passes when some arrests of prominent workers are not heard. Officials are surprised to note that no place remains vacant. No sooner the post is vacant due to some one's arrest than it is filled.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN C. P.

Water Scarcity At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

About 150 political prisoners have been released unconditionally from the Amraoti District Jail before the expiry of their term of imprisonment.

Three volunteers were arrested on Thursday last while picketing a liquor shop at Ganeshpur. As a result of the Congress propaganda foreign cloth worth about Rs. 4 lakhs have been put under the Congress seal, at Amraoti.

PICKETS ROUGHLY HANDLED.

It is reported that while some Congress volunteers were picketing the foreign cloth shops at Jubulpore owned by Mahomedans, they were badly beaten by the shopkeepers. One of the volunteers was removed unconscious to the hospital. The news created much resentment against the shopkeepers responsible.

Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla who is confined in the Seoni Jail is suffering from bleeding piles. He is much pulled down. Interview with his relatives has been refused.

34 SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

34 Satyagrahis were released from the Nagpur Central Jail before the expiry of their term.

Dr. K. C. Waghale has left the Government service and has joined the national movement. He has been elected Dictator of the Raipur Congress Committee.

The C. P. Marathi War Council will hold a Swadeshi Bazar from 7th to 14th February, 1931.

B. F. BHARUCHA

Mr. B. F. Bharucha of Bombay delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods" in the Chitnavis Park, Nagpur.

It is reported that when the Manager of the Gokuldas Saw Mills, Jubulpore, went to Damoh to interview Seth Govind Das in the Damoh Jail, he was not allowed to do so, although on a previous occasion an interview to discuss the questions regarding the business of the Mills was allowed with him.

A Satyagrahi of the Damoh Jail has it is reported, gone on hunger-strike for getting jwari bread, instead of rice which he wanted.

RAILWAY WORKERS RESOLVE.

The Nagpur G. I. P. Railway-men's Union passed resolutions demanding the release of all Meerut prisoners and declaring that no constitution will be acceptable to them which did not provide equal seats for labour along with the capitalists who would be swarming the new Legislatures both Central and Provincial.

They also demanded the release of their President, Mr. R. S. Rulkar, who was reported to be suffering from renal colic.

WATER SCARCITY.

Owing to scanty rainfall the water reservoirs of Nagpur could not be filled. Nagpur is now faced with water scarcity. The municipal authorities are trying their best to conserve the water-supply till the arrival of the monsoon. Water supply to public and private gardens will be stopped from 15th February, hours of supply of water

KERALA'S CONGRESS RECORD

525 Volunteers Jailed So Far.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, February 6.

Kerala is a small congress province comprising the British district in the Madras Presidency of Malabar and the Indian States of Cochin and Travancore. Since 1920 it has been one of the active congress provinces in the country.

When the present campaign started this year, two batches of satyagrahis marched, one from Calicut to Payyanur and the other from Palghat to Calicut for making salt. Two veteran Congress workers, viz. T. R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, M.A.B.L., and R. V. Sarma, B.A. (the latter took part in the Flag Satyagrah at Nagpur) were severely beaten by the Calicut police in May last before arrest.

WOMEN JAILED.

After them a stream of educated men, mostly Non-Brahmins, carried on the campaign until December 1930, when picketing of foreign cloth shops was started. Daily six to ten volunteers were arrested and the Kerala Congress Committee was declared unlawful. Ladies came forward and Kerala had the credit of some ladies being jailed.

Sgt. Krishnaswamy Iyer was released about the end of December and he was able to persuade two of the four or five principal foreign cloth merchants to seal their stocks. But two others did not yield and picketing has been going on both at the residences and shops of these two merchants. Volunteers have been hungerstriking at their residences for the last ten days and yet the merchants are adamant. These two merchants have between them sent to jail more than 100 volunteers.

DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

One of them is the vertical owner of the Malabar Steamship Co. whose steamers ply between Cochin and Karachi. Though a small district, Malabar has sent about 525 satyagrahis to jail so far in spite of the congress committee being declared illegal.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN AGRA

AGRA, February 4.

Pt. Ayodhya, Pd. Dixit who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under the Police Act, has been released to-day on the expiry of his term and was given a hearty welcome.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Funds are being collected for a public hall to be built in Agra City in memory of the martyrs of the National fight. The public is responding well to the appeal issued by the local congressmen for the purpose.

ZAMINDARS LEAVE HOUSES.

Sgt. Narain Singh and Mahipal Singh Zamindars of Raoli (Pewarabadi) have preferred to leave their houses rather than to harass the tenants to pay the rent or himself being oppressed by the Government for payment of land revenue.

PALIWALS ZAMINDARI.

Srimati Sukhdevi Paliwal wife of Pandit S. K. Dutta, Paliwal did not pay the revenue and as a result Pandit Paliwal's brother Pandit Iswari Persad's property was attached. Now it is believed that the Government will realise the rent themselves.

The tenants of Shekhpura village, Tahsil Etamadpur, have resolved not to pay even a single pie as land revenue until and unless congress permits them to do so.

Het Singh and Girand Singh were arrested at Shamshabad on the February 1. They were cased and brought hand-cuffed. The persons who garlanded them were also cased, one of them being severely injured.

CONGRESS WORK AT KAPSHI FAIR.

WARDHA, Feb. 5.

About 200 volunteers including Desh Sevaks were led to Kapshi by Sgt. Sitaramji Dalal, the local Dictator, for picketing. The Congress had pitched its camp on the banks of the Wardha river. Daily rations for the volunteers were supplied by Laxminarain Deosthan. The sellers of foreign cloth and Java Sugar immediately came to an agreement with the Congress, and sealed their foreign stock. The Congress did some work to preserve the health and sanitation at the fair. Dr. G. N. Pingley rendered valuable services in this work.

to public will be curtailed and new connections disallowed.

MARRIAGE REFORM SOCIETY.

A Hindu Marriage Reform Society has been formed at Nagpur with the laudable objects of enforcing the Sarda Marriage Act, driving away the evil custom of child marriages popularising the widow marriages and destroying the present caste system.

AHMEDABAD NEWS

14-Year Old Boy Gets 2 Months' R. I.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 6.

Mr. Chandravadan Chimanlal Mehta, a boy aged 14 years who was arrested for selling Gujarat "Satyagraha Samachar" was placed before the City Magistrate Mr. M. P. Desai yesterday. The boy was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment under the 10th Ordinance.

SIX PICKETERS ARRESTED.

Six pickets were arrested yesterday for picketing a liquor shop near the railway station. The licenses of toddy shops are to be sold to-morrow.

At its Tuesday sitting the Municipality sanctioned Rs. 2,000 to help the propaganda against drink.

SATYAGRAHI IN SERIOUS STATE

Two Pickets Arrested

Sgt. Authar Singh, a Satyagrahi Akali Dal volunteer who while picketing in Memon Mohalla on 4th instant was knocked down by a sergeant and run over by a car is now at Nagpada Northcote Hospital in a precarious state.

Mahimraj and Vellu Gopal two volunteers of the Akali Dal were arrested on Sunday in Memon Mohallah while on picketing duty. They have served sentences in jail before for picketing a foreign cloth shop in Delhi.

THE GOVT. PRESS NOTE ON BORSAD.

A Misleading Document.

Mr. C. N. Joshi, writes:—

Authentic statements based on personal and independent inquiry into the Borsad affair have, during the last fortnight, appeared in the Press from persons of high standing and social status thoroughly exposing the perpetrators of assaults on women-processionists at Borsad on the 21st January. Now comes as was to be expected, a belated Government communique issued in defence of the police action and full of mis-statements calculated to misrepresent the whole incident. After carefully going through this Press Note one would say that it has been issued by the Press Note of Information or Mis-information, for not only a wholly wrong and arbitrary picture has been attempted for presentation to the public through this Press-Note, even accuracy has not at all been maintained regarding the date and numerical and geographical details of the incident.

Before dealing with the mis-statements re: the procession and the manner in which it was dealt with, I regard it necessary to expose the following inaccuracies in the communique:—

The whole incident took place on January 21, not January 22 as the Press Note asserts.

2 It was the Kaira District Congress Committee and not the Borsad Taluka C. C. that decided to observe the Women's day (Street-Sitam Din) and to organise the procession of women to protest against excesses committed by the Borsad police.

The day was observed throughout the Kaira District; reports thereof have appeared in the press.

3 The total number of women assembled for the purpose at Borsad did not exceed 1,500. None of them reached Borsad before 10-30 am on the 21st January. It is untrue to say that some arrived at Borsad "the night before."

4 Some of the seriously injured had to be treated at the dispensary of Bhadrans (not Badran) village. This is only three miles from Borsad—not seven miles as the Director of Information informs the public. Why they had to be treated at Bhadrans instead of at Borsad proper, I shall presently state.

Now as regards the procession itself and the manner in which the police treated it, the following facts need be mentioned:—

1 The joint procession and its columns consisted exclusively of women; they were solely organised and led by none but the women. Only one or two volunteers accompanied each of the procession batches merely to show the route and report if anything untoward happened on the way.

Not a single man excepting the Secretary of the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee and a strictly limited number (only nine) of responsible volunteers was asked or allowed by the B.T.C.C. to accompany the procession.

2 To say that "the first two processions that started out were broken up and dispersed by the police without any lathi charge being necessary"—is simply a travesty of truth. The first procession batch to start out after the arrival of the police on the scene was that of the women of Ras and wantonly attacked and mercilessly belaboured by the police. The surrounding villages and it was

RATIONING OF TROOPS FROM AIR

120 Lbs Of Food "Bombed"

To Chitral Column On Indian Frontier

The rationing of the column which marches from Peshawar to Chitral each year, during its 150 miles trek over most mountainous country to the shadow of the Hindu Kush, has long provided many problems for the Peshawar District commissariat.

This year it was accomplished in a novel manner by aeroplanes and parachutes. The column leaves before the winter sets in, but the results of this venture have just become public knowledge, and they promise new developments in the feeding of troops where land transport is difficult.

The daily ration consisted of 56 parachute loads, each weighing 120lb., a total of more than three tons of food. At each stopping place a "dropping area" was marked out on the ground.

Fourteen biplanes were loaded up, and their task was not simple. Landing grounds for them were nil.

The first day 40 of the 56 loads were successfully parachuted down, mostly falling within the marked circle. The next day's food "bombing" was better still. 54 out of 56 loads reaching the army below. This is the first time in history that so large a force has been completely rationed from the air.—"Daily Telegraph."

WELCOME TO MR. SASTRI.

AND A WARNING TOO.

(By S. G. WARTY).

What a great pleasure it is to welcome the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sastri back to India after his long sojourn in England in India's interest? We are overcome as it were with feelings of gratitude and of relief in turn. It may well be that Mr. Sastri's contributions to the results of the Round Table Conference were not as substantial or effective as those of Sir Tej Bahadur Saprut. Nevertheless the grateful thanks of the whole country are certainly due to him for his excellent work preceding the Conference, in educating opinion in England especially in the more responsible circles of public life.

What a relief too, to the distressed mind of India at the present hour, that he has not prolonged his stay in England now that the Conference is over? He has undoubtedly good work to do here, but it is not for this that the public mind feels relieved, but because if he had stayed in England longer, who can say he wouldn't indulge in further depreciation in his public utterances of the magnitude and depth of the sufferings and trials of the people of India?

AN INDISCREET UTTERANCE.

For, was it not a matter of deep regret and humiliation for Indians that one of themselves and by no means the least, should, especially on an occasion when the freedom of the City of Edinburgh was being bestowed upon him and before a foreign audience, have belittled India's sacrifices and sufferings and given as it were an unsolicited testimonial of moderation (?) to the Governments of India the excesses of whose subordinates moved even British witnesses like Slocum and Brailsford?

What a pity that Mr. Sastri should have lost all sense of proportion and should have been carried away by the fervour and exuberance of unrestrained oratory? Even believing for a moment that Mr. Sastri was ignorant of what really happened in India—an ignorance which if true was wholly unjustifiable and even unpardonable, should not he, a responsible statesman of world reputation have calculated the effect of his speech on the official world in India?

BRITISH HOSPITALITY.

When even Mr. Sastri loses his balance, would his countrymen be wrong in supposing that the lavish hospitality of the British to the delegates of the Round Table Conference was at fault? Is it not also the most charitable construction that can be put on Mr. Sastri's indiscretion?

The British in the Dominions being cousins of the British in the United Kingdom seem to be fully aware of the nature and purpose of British imperial hospitality at home and are rightly distrustful of it. In his little booklet on "Dominion Autonomy in Practice," does not Sir Arthur Keith point out on page 74 that "Dominion Parliaments are still jealous of the

possibility of their spokesmen being overwhelmed by the superior dialectic of British ministers on the fascination of imperial hospitality into forgetfulness of the needs of the dominions?" (italic ours).

INDISCRIMINATE COMPLIMENTS.

One should also be sorry on personal ground that Mr. Sastri at the British Indian Delegates' Dinner should have expressed his "imperishable gratitude" to Mr. Baldwin for sending Lord Irwin to India as Viceroy, and should also have found Mr. Benn the most modest man in the Empire. We wonder what this indiscriminate scattering of compliments would land Mr. Sastri into. For apart from the fact that Mr. Benn cannot claim to be the most modest man in the Empire so long as Mr. Sastri is there to compete with him, and that Lord Irwin cannot claim to be the great Christian except in the light of Mr. Lecky's remark that "the history of Christianity is the history of persecution," what feelings would Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin hold in the innermost recesses of their hearts regarding Mr. Sastri?

WHAT BEFELL SURENDRANATH

It is difficult here to avoid being reminded of what befell a greater man than Mr. Sastri, the late Surendranath Bannerji for a like compliment to Lord Morley when the latter was the Secretary of State for India. It so happened that in his interview with Lord Morley, Surendranath hailed him as his Guru, and Lord Morley's comment thereon is his letter to Lord Minto was as follows:—

"B. nearly made me cascade with his compliments—their guru, a Great man, then (by noble crescendo) the greatest man since Akbar. I hope he will balance the little account between us two, by swearing that you are far greater than Aurangzeb. After this dose, he went straight off to a meeting presided over by C—and listened with silent composure to an orator denouncing me as 'no less of an oppressor and a tyrant than the Tsar of Russia.'"

SYMPATHY FOR MR. SASTRI.

Surenranath, as it is well known, was an orator not only in speech, but also in thought. He was superlative by nature and not by design. His compliment to Lord Morley was sincere and did not constitute flattery. Only Morley misunderstood him and his comment was obviously unfair.

As to Mr. Sastri, he is a man known to weigh his words, one who thinks before he speaks, not a man at any rate to be carried away by sentiment. Did he utter his eulogies then by design? Did he mean them as flattery? What would Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin write of him in their diaries? Well let us leave it at that and offer in advance our sincere sympathy to Mr. Sastri for any unwelcome revelations that possibly await him.

so inhuman or brutal as assaults on the persons of women, catching them by hair and handling them roughly beating them all over the body.

Mr. Billimoria's alleged successful persuasion of the women to disperse and the so-called escort rendered to them to the station as mentioned in the Press Note, is again, a piece of amazing distortion of truth. The fact is when Mr. Billimoria could not persuade the squatted ladies to disperse, he told them that Sri. Bhaktilaxmi Desai and others arrested were released. Some of the ladies wanted to ascertain this. Mr. Billimoria, therefore, sent with them some police who made good their escape as soon as these ladies approached the 'kacheri'.

We do not, hereby, deny the fact that the police managed to send in their own 'bus some of the seriously injured women to Bochasen. It must, however, be stated that the policemen did this not because of any inadequate arrangements of the Congress workers, but because they (the police) did not want the victims of their action remaining as indoor patients at the Borsad dispensary. These ladies, about six in number, did not "ask for police escort" even though it was physically impossible for them to walk any distance.

As regards injuries, we have before us a complete list of the wounded with the nature and description of their injuries: 180 women and 28 men suffered major or minor injuries; (about 50 of them had major ones); about a dozen had to be treated as indoor patients for many days at dispensary; one of the volunteers has been removed to the Congress Free Hospital, Bombay, as his injuries demanded more thorough treatment, and is still there. Dr. Bhaskar Patel, examined 40 cases in the short time at his disposal; his report is already before the public. Even though a fortnight has passed since the infliction of the injuries, the victims are still having acute pain due to lathi blows.

A word of explanation might be

given as to why some of the serious cases were treated at Bhadrans and not at Borsad. We were forced to remove them to Bhadrans (three miles from Borsad) as the treatment rendered at the Borsad dispensary was neither adequate nor enough; and the police forbade the removal of some ladies from the hospital to Bochasen by the police. Here is one more instance. Mr. Manibhai Vakil, the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Borsad, was arrested in the dispensary by the Sub-Inspector while he was nursing the lathi charge victims of that day. He had a red-cross badge on him. He was released later on when there was no patient in the dispensary.

So much may suffice to show how much one-sided, misleading, ill-informed and far removed from truth or realities of the Borsad affair this Government Press Note is. We have confined ourselves only to the mis-statements contained in the Note; the complete statement of what happened on the 21st January at Borsad has been already out before the public. We challenge the Bombay Government now to contradict, if it dare, the above-mentioned facts which we assert to be incontrovertible and unvarnished.

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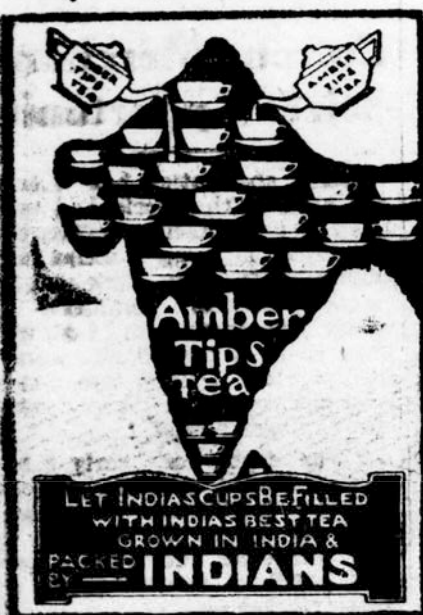


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INDIAN SETTLERS IN TRANSVAAL

Mr. Andrews' Protest Against Segregation. GOVERNMENT'S UNJUST POLICY TOWARDS NATIVES.

The following statement has been issued by the Rev. C. F. Andrews to "The Natal Witness":—

Considerable misunderstanding exists concerning the very far-reaching consequences of the proposed Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill and the reasons why Indians have protested against it so strongly. I have been asked, therefore, to prepare a very brief statement giving the main outline of their case.

For nearly 50 years Indians in the Transvaal have been suffering from disabilities such as were never imposed upon them either in Natal or the Cape Province. These began under the old Boer Republic administration, and received emphasis when gold was discovered in great quantities on the Rand. The first gold law was passed in 1885, soon after their arrival in the country. Since then they have been subjected to a whole series of disabling measures, each one of which has taken from them some of their rights of residence, occupation and trade.

They have struggled after each disablement to discover some new method of discontinuing their occupations and earning their livelihood in spite of new legislation enacted against them. They have been hampered and restricted on all sides and repressed. Every effort has been made to put such pressure on them as to leave the towns and go to locations. When excitement has been raised against them every loophole of the law has been used to force them out of their houses, which have been held on a very precarious tenure. Is it any wonder that from their side also every loophole of the law has been eagerly seized in order to stave off the day of defeat?

ASSURANCES OF LORD CREWE FOR NATIVES

One thing is quite evident from the White Paper (Command 6,087) of March, 1912. Lord Crewe is supremely anxious, as Colonial Secretary, in his correspondence with Mr. Jacob de Villiers (now the acting Governor-General) to safeguard every Indian interest before allowing the law (Act 35 of 1908) to be finally accepted by the Crown. In this correspondence Lord Crewe is amply assured by Mr. Jacob de Villiers that this gold law is simply a mineral law providing for the issue of mining licences. Such mining titles and privileges, he says, have always been reserved for members of the European race.

"No right," he affirms, "or privileges which a coloured person has at the present time is taken away by the new Act." On those two assurances: (1) That it is a mining Bill pure and simple, (2) that no right of privilege of any coloured person (including Indian) is taken away, the Bill was sanctioned by the Crown.

It is a story far too long to repeat how that at a later date this gold law of 1908 was brought forward in the courts in order to deprive Indians of rights and privileges which they had been led to believe to be absolutely secure. The drafting of certain clauses from a legal point of view was faulty; but the ordinary layman who would take the trouble to go through the State correspondence could have no doubt left in his mind as to what Lord Crewe was aiming at before he allowed the Bill to be signed and passed into law.

SUBSEQUENT ALTERATION OF MINING BILL

Yet in spite of its original mining object it has now been amended and changed by new legislation out of all recognition. For example, it is proposed under the amending Bill of 1930 to keep upon proclaimed areas all the disabilities from which coloured people including In-

dians, suffered from on proclaimed areas. That is to say when all digging has ceased the land is still to be regarded as a mining area.

Many of the harshest interpretations of the old basic gold law are now being embodied in this new measure and if it were put before anyone for judgment side by side with these published letters between Mr. Jacob de Villiers and Lord Crewe it would be quite easily apparent how the Bill of 1930 honours the Gold Law of 1908 far more in the breach than in the observance.

The menace, however, of the new Bill goes much further than any legislation that has gone before. In one special feature it embodies word for word in some of its clauses, the segregation section of the late Class Areas Bill, which was abandoned at the Capetown Agreement of 1927, for the obvious intention of the new measure is to close up every other avenue, and thus indirectly compel, as last the Indians in the Transvaal into what it calls defined areas.

LOCATIONS This new phrase "defined area" is really the old word pilloried. Those areas have been pilloried by Commission after Commission which have been appointed by the Union Government. They have been described as hardly fit for human habitation.

In order to test what Commissioners have thus reported about these "segregated areas" I have myself actually lived in them, and the experience I thus gained revealed to me the fact that the remarks of the different Government reports are literally in their descriptions.

It is necessary, once and for all, to understand that the Indian indignation against any idea of segregation in any form whatever is as deep-seated as possible, and quite ineradicable.

In this connection it is well to refer to the words of the Lange Commission itself concerning the entirely impractical and unfair nature of this segregation policy which is now being brought forward afresh in the Transvaal.

"In the Transvaal," says the Lange report, the evidence and statistics which have been summarised should go far to remove the misconception and allay the ill-founded alarm regarding the Asiatic menace. It seems inconceivable that the few thousands of Asiatics in the Transvaal, and their descendants could ever succeed in swamping the European population as has been so frequently and emphatically asserted.

POLICY OF REPRESSION

"We find ourselves wholly unable to support the policy of repression which was advocated by some of the witnesses. Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations, and similar restrictive measures would result in eventually reducing them to helotry. Such measures apart from their injustice and humanity would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European."

It would be difficult in a sober Government Commission's report to find stronger words than these. Therefore it is a very strange thing that such grave statements have to be uttered again and again by South African leaders themselves before the idea of the segregation of Indians can be given up.

Is it possible to understand what a bitter insult this thought of being reduced to helotry is to a people like the Indian people who are rightly proud of their statesmen and sages for a hundred generations past.

Has not the presence of the Hon. Mr. Sastri in South Africa, followed by that of Sir Kurma Reddi, distinguished Ambassadors, who have been given the highest places in the order of precedence in all State functions, made once and for ever this whole idea of segregation unthinkable. All men and women of goodwill throughout the civilised world had hoped that a permanent basis of friendly relations between South Africa and India was at last established. When the Capetown Agreement was signed a sigh of relief went up that a fateful conflict, damaging to both sides, had thus been averted.

THE PRESENT BILL

But now again to bring up the segregation menace in a new form and to revive the insult to India which lies behind it is the surest means of starting afresh the whole trouble between India and South Africa. It is the one way to undo the good work which has been already accomplished by Mr. Sastri and others from the side of India. I know full well there is in India the sincerest and most cordial desire to cement still further the friendship already established.

I cannot lightly believe that in the midst of grave difficulties in other directions South Africa will thrust aside the hand of friendship that is openly offered.

Beginning And End Of The Universe.

BY DR. R. L. WATERFIELD.

In view of the intense and constantly renewed interest manifested in the speculations of Jeans, Eddington, Einstein and Shapley, our Astronomical Correspondent has put in simple language the latest views of physicists on the beginnings and the ends of things.

Beginnings and Endings are always difficult—whether it be the entering and leaving of a drawing-room, the starting and finishing of a book, or the creation and destruction of a universe. But the greater the difficulty the more the fascination; and that is why the beginning and end of the world, if not the most futile, is one of the most fascinating subjects.

Most people find it more difficult to think of the beginning of the world than they of its end—for they make the mistake of going about the two problems in entirely different ways. You can think of the last state of the universe as filled with free radiation and possibly the dead husks of the stars, and you have no difficulty in imagining it continuing like that for ever—I exclude, of course, all ethical difficulties as to the "decency" of a dead universe.

But when you think of the beginning you go about it quite differently. Instead of travelling backwards further and further into the past, you jump right back beyond the beginning and expect rather foolishly to see it all start—everything being created out of nothing.

THE THREE POINTS OF SCIENCES.

Science can, with a reasonable chance of being on the right track, make three good points in this connection.

First, it teaches that space is not infinite but "curved," in the sense that if you go far enough in any direction you get back to your starting-point. Further, the universe being unstable, like a stack balanced on its point, started as the result of certain events in the not infinitely remote past to expand, and will now continue to do so for ever.

Secondly, it teaches that matter is continually being annihilated and converted into radiation (heat and light); and this annihilation proceeds rapidly at high temperatures and very slowly at lower temperatures. Thus the sun is being annihilated at the rate of four million tons a second, while the annihilation of the earth, if proceeding at all, is immeasurably slow.

Thirdly, it teaches that our own stellar system and the countless others outside it were each at one time a nebulous cloud of gas in which the present stars formed as condensations.

At a stage still further back the whole of space may have been filled with a still more rarified nebulous cloud—the original primeval nebula—in which originated also as condensations the second pre-stellar generation of nebulae just referred to.

HOW TIME BEGAN.

Go back, then, to this early epoch when the universe not yet started to expand—and according to Sir Arthur Eddington about a tenth of its present diameter—is completely filled with excessively rarified gas. Everywhere it is the same, no condensations have formed; and time in the ordinary sense does not exist, for each moment is indistinguishable from the next. One cannot ask how long it remained like that, for Time has not yet appeared. But directly any departure occurs from perfect homogeneity—and gas particles must on the laws of gas particles most on the laws of probability ultimately produce somewhere a condensation—then Time will begin.

sooner or later "a condensation of sufficient weight will appear." Sir James Jeans has shown that it would have to be about equal in weight to a whole stellar system some 3,000 million stars—and the ball of the evolutionary process is set rolling.

Go now into the far off future. All the stars are annihilated and space is filled evenly with rarified free radiation. Again all points of space are identical and Time in the ordinary sense has vanished in unchanging eternity. The only sense in which Time continues exists in the fact that the universe now is continually expanding—a process probably started by the formation, in the primeval nebula, of condensations. This continuous expansion means that the radiation which becomes ever more diffuse, that the universe is ever tending to become more completely empty. FROM ETERNITY TO ETERNITY.



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ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.
Heiyin Maru, Suzuki, Rangoon.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busreh.
Vasna, Halls, Busreh.
Tamatn Maru, Hijo, Calcutta.
Castalia, Kelley, Liverpool.
Vita, Betagh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.
Aungban, Buckley, Abadan.
Lindenfels, Brewin, Karachi.
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Pasha, Duncan, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Feb. 7.
Steamer Pilina for Trieste.
Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.
Steamer Nalapa for Rangoon.
S. S. Heigun Maru—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Heigun Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.
S. S. Barpeta—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barpeta arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 24 passengers.
S. S. Tamatsu Maru—The M. B. Kaisha's steamer Tamatsu Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.
S. S. Vasna—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 109 passengers.
S. S. Castalia—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Castalia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 24 passengers.
S. S. Vita—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Lindenfels—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Lindenfels sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.
S. S. Shwedagon—The L. B. P. Co.'s steamer Shwedagon sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

- SATURDAY, February 7.
1. Wildenfels, Karachi, 8-2, L. Edwards Ltd.
2. Viceroy of India, London, 21-2, M. M. and Co.
3. Castalia, Karachi, 12-2, Grams T. Co.
4. Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O. S. Kaisha.
7. Lindenfels, Karachi, 8-2, L. Edwards Ltd.
11. Clam Macbrayne Malabar Coast 12-2 J. Finlay and Co.
12. Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Grams T. Co.
13. Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Grams T. Co.
14. City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K. Nixon and Co.
16. Karagola, Durban, 11-2, M. M. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1. Jalapalaka, Rangoon, 6-2, Scindia S. N. Co.
2. Heiyin Maru, Rangoon, 14-2, Scindia S. N. Co.
7. Mirzapore Japan 14-2 M. M. and Co.
10/11 Jalaputra N. F. N. F. Scindia S. N. Co.
12-13 Ahmed, Karachi, 7-2, S. Hassum and Co.
14. Ormara Calcutta 11-2 M. M. & Co.
15. Pasha Calcutta 8-2 T. Morrison and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

- B. Oostappelle Malabar Coast, 8-2 Merchant S. N. Co.
D. E. Jamnagar Bedi, Bunder 10-2 F. Naranji and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

- FROM LONDON
Rajwadi 13-2-31 P and O S. N. Co.
Kaiser Hind 20-2-31 P and O S. N. Co.
Moolan 27-2-31 P and O S. N. Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Kenya, 10-2-31 M. M. & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Poona, 1-3-31 K. N. Co.
Tuscania, 2-3-31, G. T. Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K. N. Co.
City of Calcutta, 10-2-31, K. N. Co.
Clan Macbrayne, 17-2-31, J. F. Co.
FROM OSLO
Formosa 10-2-31 L. Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, G. T. Co.
Japan, 21-2-31, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Oran 27-2-31 F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 3-2-31, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31, F. F. Campbell Co.
Wilcox, 3-2-31, L. Edward Ltd.
Francisco, 9-2-31, Tourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31, Tourists.
Silverpine, 17-2-31, L. Edward Ltd.

- FROM GENOA
Aquila, 10-2-31 M. Hallana.
FROM TRIESTE
Gange, 15-2-31, L. E. Co.
Hilda, 17-2-31, L. E. Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
PORTS
Formosa Maru 22-2-31 O. S. Kaisha.
Comorin, 13-2-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kiddapore 24-2-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N. Y. Kaisha.

Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O. S. Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31, O. S. Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31, O. S. Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Naldera, 27-2-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
FROM DUBAI
Khandalla 14-2-31 M. M. and Co.

Karapara 28-2-31 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 21-2-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia, 9-2-31, G. T. Co.

City of Poona 11-2-31 K. N. Co.

Hesione N. F. G. T. Co.

Castalia N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR PELJAN GULF
Barpeta, NF, M. M. & Co.

Vasna N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR HAMBURG
Wildenfels N. F. L. Edward Ltd.

DHANJISHAH FEB 7

Tango Maru, NF, N. Y. Kaisha.

Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Fukko Maru N. F. O. S. Kaisha

FOR DURBAN
Karagola, 11-2-31 M. M. and Co.

Elora N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON
Nawab, NF, T. M. and Co.

Jalapalaka, N. F. S. S. N. Co.

Ormara N. F. M. M. and Co.

Nalgota, NF, M. M. and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK
Clan Macbrayne N. F. J. F. and Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Rahman, NF, T. M. & Co.

Rezwan, NF, T. M. & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P. and O. S. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield M. M. and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK
Clan Macbrayne J. F. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tunga Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.

Mirzapore, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Fukko Maru O. S. Kaisha

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia, G. T. Co.

Hesione, G. T. Co.

City of Poona, K. N. Co.

Castalia G. T. Co.

FOR HAMBURG
Wildenfels, L. Edward Ltd.

FOR BUSREH
Vasna N. F. M. M. and Co.

Barpeta N. F. M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka, S. S. N. Co.

Ormara, M. M. & Co.

Nawab, T. M. and Co.

Nalgota, M. M. and Co.

FOR JEDDAH
Rahman, T. M. & Co.

Rizwan, T. M. & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Karagola, M. M. & Co.

Elora, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE

Aungban 7-2-31.

Boats for A Cotton of Findenfels 6-2-31.

Jamnagar 6-2-31.

Costeapelle 6-2-31.

Padma 6-2-31.

Dayavati 6-2-31.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S. S. Britannia for Liverpool—

200 bales cotton raw Textile Pro-

ducts Ltd; 8 bales wool raw M. Nis-

sim; 25 bales wool raw T. Manek-

chand; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes

K. M. Nathoo.

For Glasgow—1000 cwt ground-

nut oil cakes C. Bapubhai.

For Marseilles—300 cwt ground-

nut T. S. Thadani and Sons; 200

cwt turmeric S. M. Rajgor and Co.

S. S. Wildenfels for Hamburg—

63 bales cotton raw N. Rajaram

and Co; 4 cases dry casings Ad-

Meyer; 110 bales cotton raw V. La-

dia and Co.

For Rotterdam—35 bales cotton

raw V. Ladia and Co.

S. S. City of Poona for Liverpool—

700 bales cotton raw Textile Pro-

ducts Ltd; 25 bales cotton thread

waste V. A. Save.

For Marseilles—22 bales cotton

raw V. A. Save.

SWADESHI PICTURES GETS A SWEET TONGUE. RIALTO TALKIES

Through the pioneer efforts of
BEST ENTERTAINMENT
For RESPECTABLE INDIAN
FAMILIES.

KRISHNA TONE
Indian Talkies
At RIALTO

FOR THE FIRST TIME
Mute shadows of Indian
Screen artists are endow-
ed with melodious
voices, musical tones,
and talking tongues.

Variety music, melodious Ballads, Hindi-Bengali-Kanarese songs,
comic opera and a host of other items are played by—
Amateur Artists of Respectable Families.

Thoroughly successful sound recording is the merit of the programme.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH CLASS FAMILIES.

RIALTO Lamington Road.

DAILY THREE SHOWS
at 6-30, 8-15, 10 P. M.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.	To-day's Closing.
March	10.61
May	10.82
July	11.12
October	11.37
December	11.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 7.	To-day's Closing.
March	10.64
May	10.83
July	11.12
October	11.37
December	11.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 7.	To-day's Closing.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	11,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 7.	
	Opening	Closing
February		5.80
March	5.83	5.84
April		5.83
May	5.72	5.73
June		5.78
July	5.83	5.82
August		5.88
September		5.81
October	5.95	5.95
November		5.99
December 1932		6.04
January 1932		6.06
February 1932		6.10
Midline Spot		5.74

BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1931.

HOW BOYCOTT TELLS
Further Decline In Imports Of
Piece Goods

STRIKING LEAD FROM BENGAL

(From our Commercial Correspondent).

The following figures of exports of cotton piece-goods from the United Kingdom to India, as issued by the Board of Trade for the month of December 1930, show how the boycott movement is getting stronger month after month. There is no doubt about the remarkable success of the boycott movement launched in this country by the Indian National Congress. Several countries are busily engaged in raising high tariff walls against import of foreign manufactured articles in their countries, but none has succeeded to the extent India has through the boycott movement. Mahatma Gandhi with his wonderful knowledge of human psychology entrusted this work to women. Thousands of women came out from the purda in response to discharge their duty to the country. Peaceful

	December 1930	December 1929	P. of D.
BOMBAY via Karachi	6345 000	15048200	57.3 p.c.
Bombay via other Ports	3139 800	16116700	80.2 p.c.
MADRAS	6522 100	7846100	16.9 p.c.
Bengal Assam, Behar and Orissa	2054 600	58169400	96.5 p.c.
Burmah	2228 600	3763900	41.1 p.c.
Total	27341 100	100943300	80. p.c.

SRIVASTAVA APPOINTED
MINISTER.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 7. Mr. J. P. Srivastava has been appointed Minister by his Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Raja Bahadur Kishanlal Singh.

Mr. Srivastava represents the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in the U. P. Council and is a well-known commercial magnate of Cawnpore. He was Chairman of the Provincial Simon Committee. Mr. Srivastava assumed charge of office as Education Minister today.—A. P.

BOMBAY RECORDS EARTH-
QUAKE SHOCKS.

POONA, Feb. 8. Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and one hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty hours thirty-seven minutes on Saturday 7th February.—A. P.

HUBLI CO-OPERATIVE
BANK.

Silver Jubilee Celebration.

The Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank celebrated its Silver Jubilee on February 1, in the Bank's premises under the presidency of Mr. N. S. Lokur, District Judge, Dharwar. There was a large gathering of the citizens of Hubli and other visitors. Several Co-operators from the various parts of Karnatak had specially come to offer their greetings. Rao Bahadur K. R. Valvekar, the founder and father of the institution, was the recipient of tributes.

Mr. V. S. Apte, acting Chairman of the Board of Directors, briefly surveyed the progress and development of the Bank from its humble beginning to its present position. The bank has been held up by more than one Registrar as a model institution to other Urban banks in the presidency.

Mr. Lokur unveiled the portrait of Rao Bahadur Valvekar and paid a glowing tribute to him. He added that the many sterling qualities of head and heart, devotion to duty, the honesty of purpose and selfless and untiring zeal for the work of the Bank which distinguished the Rao Bahadur were such as to be a permanent object lesson to every public worker.

INDIA MUST PREPARE
ITSELF FOR GREATER
STRUGGLE.

NAGPUR, Feb. 4. Seth Jammalal Bajaj paid a flying visit to Nagpur on Wednesday and he was given an enthusiastic welcome. At a meeting in the evening Mr. Jammalal expressed his regret that he could not be serviceable to his province in the present fight.

DON'T BE DELUDED.

He exhorted the people to carry on the fight and warned them not to be deluded by the peace talk. Honourable peace would only come when the people developed strength and when they were ready to pay the cost of Swaraj. They should not care for the talk of political amnesty. They had sent 60,000 people to jail and should be ready to double the number by the end of March. If the Government was making concession it was because of their sacrifices. As soon as the Government found out that people's strength was exhausted the very concessions which Government was forced to make at present would vanish in the air. People should not expect that the most precious things like Swaraj could be won with such sacrifices as they had made. They must be ever willing to redouble their efforts and should be ready to place at the altar of the Motherland, more members from every family, children, men and women, old and young, even the whole family when the time came.

Mr. Jammalalji impressed on the gathering that they ought to be ready for lathi charges, firing and martial law, as the people of Bombay and Peshawar had done. The fear of prison has vanished from their hearts, now the fear of lathi charges and shooting must also disappear, only through constantly facing them. Bombay Government should be congratulated for giving such heroic lessons to the people there, as it made women and children so brave in that province. The C. P. must emulate the example of those places where such occurrences are common. "Let us build solidly," he emphasised "and let us not be impatient for results."

EARLDOM FOR VICEROY-
DESIGNATE.

LONDON, Feb. 6. The King has approved that an Earl of the United Kingdom should be conferred on Lord Willingdon.—Reuter.

LEGALISING
ANTI-TERRORIST
ORDINANCE.

New Bill For Burma.

RANGOON, February 7. At the coming session of the Burma Legislative Council, the Home Member will introduce a Bill to supplement the ordinary criminal law in the province and to replace by legislation the Burma Anti-Terrorist Ordinance recently promulgated by the Viceroy on the lines of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1925 which has been found necessary in Bengal. The Bill is intended to be used only against persons believed to be members of secret terrorist organisations.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORA-
TION'S SPLENDID
FINANCE.

Surplus Of Rs. 64,74,000 Left.

CALCUTTA, February 7. The Budget estimates of the Calcutta Corporation will be presented by the Chief Executive Officer on Monday. Opening balance of the Corporation on April 1 next, amounts to Rs. 13,233,000 while the estimated receipt for the year is Rs. 37,028,400, bringing the total income to Rs. 50,261,400. As against this the estimated expenditure during the year is Rs. 43,737,400 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,474,000.—A. P.

Special Tribunal Frames Charge.

CALCUTTA, February 7. Charges were framed today by the Special Tribunal against Chumal Mukherjee and two other Bengalis of conspiracy to possess and possession of firearms and ammunition without licence.—A. P.

TEHAL SINGH GETS 10 YEARS.

FOR ATTEMPTING TO MURDER

LAHORE, Feb. 8. Tehal Singh who was arrested on November 4 at a village near Lahore on charges of being in possession of a revolver and attempting to murder a constable, has been sentenced by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the former charge and seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the latter. Tehal Singh's accomplice Bhasheshwar Nath, who it is stated, was wanted in connection with the Lahore conspiracy case, was mortally wounded by the police firing.—A. P.

LATE KHAN BAHADUR
BULSARA.Blind Relief Association's
Tribute.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Association, the Happy Home for the Blind and the Bhavnagar School and Home for the Blind, was held to pass a condolence resolution on the sad demise of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ratanji Bulsara and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

A touching reference was made by Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati to the rare qualities of head and heart of the late Khan Bahadur and to the large and varied relief and donations to charities by the said Khan Bahadur who enjoyed a high social status and possessed rarely generous instincts.

JEWISH BARONET'S CHARITY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7. Sir Victor Sassoon has presented Rs. 1,00,000 to Her Excellency Lady Irwin for the following works in which she is interested Rs. 50,000 for the proposed Central College for Home Science, for which Her Excellency has recently issued an appeal Rs. 30,000 to the Y. W. C. A. New Delhi Rs. 10,000 to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association and Rs. 10,000 to the Lady Irwin Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanawar.—A. P.

MORE LATHI RAJ IN
MADRAS.Two Women Picketers
Arrested.

POLICE EXCESSES CONDEMNED
MADRAS, February 7. Eight Congress volunteers picketed foreign cloth shops at Rattan Bazaar today, where large crowds collected as usual. The police arrived on the scene and arrested four volunteers, including two ladies, Mrs. Lakshmana Rao and Mrs. Hari Rao, grand daughter of the late Sir Madhav Rao.

Other volunteers who refused to move were dispersed by force. Resolutions condemning lathi charges on peaceful picketers and expressing heartfelt sympathy with the picketers were passed at a public meeting to-night at Gokhale Hall. Mr. Arokiaswami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, presided. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, Mr. Yakub Hasan, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Hanon Anjeo, member of the Corporation, Mrs. Hilda Wood and others spoke condemning the Governments attitude in "flouting the verdict of the Madras Legislature."—A. P.



Dr. Syed Mahmood, Secretary of the A. I. C. C.

DR. HARDIKAR'S TRIBUTE.

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, Feb. 7. Hubli observed a hartal yesterday on immediately hearing the sad news of Pandit Motilalji's demise. Dr. Hardikar wired a message of condolence to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—"I was shocked on hearing the untimely demise of Pandit Motilal Nehru at the nation's critical time. I offer my most heartfelt condolence on behalf of myself and the Seva Dal of Karnatak."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

ALLAHABAD, February 7. Telegrams and messages of sympathy addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Nehru family are pouring in from all quarters of the country. Those opened and read numbered 700 and hundreds are yet unread. Telegrams have been received from the Gaskwar and Maharani of Baroda, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Raja of Santosh and the Raja of Killengode, nearly all members of the Legislative Assembly, Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. C. R. Das, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and other Congress leaders, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and several others.—A. P.

SAJJAN SINGH SENTENCED TO
DEATH.

LAHORE, Feb. 7. Mr. Gordon Walker, the Sessions Judge, has sentenced Sajjan Singh to death on a charge of murdering Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Captain Curtis.

AEROPLANE INJURES
PARSI LADIES.

CAWNPORE, February 7. While an aeroplane was landing here after joy rides, it struck a boy whose arm was broken and passed over three Parsi Ladies, two of whom received rather serious injuries.—A. P.

"SWARAJ WITHIN GRASP
NOW"

Gandhiji's Message

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7. (From Our Correspondent.) The following message is sent by Gandhiji on Panditji's death:—"Motilal's death should be the envy of every patriot. He died after having surrendered his all for the country and upto the very last thinking only for the country. Let us deserve this hero's sacrifice by each sacrificing, if not all, at least enough to attain freedom, which he was yearning after and which is within easy grasp now."

HE LIVES

Dr. Pattabhi's Tribute.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayyar, Member of the Working Committee of the Congress, states:—

Pandit Motilal was truly an aristocrat—Aristocrat of intellect, no less than of wealth, of culture no less than of character. His loss at this juncture when his keen vision and quick wit would have helped the nation to reach clear decisions on the complicated issues before it, is truly irreparable, for he was not only able to think in broad curves and wide sweeps, but he could take his mind through the intricate details of the political problems confronting us.

Though he was an aristocrat of wealth, he recognized under the inspiration of Gandhi the need to chasten life and character by passing through the disciplines of poverty and self-abnegation. Nor did he enjoy his wealth himself. He is one of the few plutocrats that have helped the nation share his wealth. His gift to the Congress of the Ananda Bhawan has marked him out as a true socialist. This gift in itself and his life were his greatest legacy to the nation, for the gift of his son to it, a gift truly in flesh and blood is incomparably greater. Few are the fathers that would not like to see their sons as judges or Ministers. As Ambassadors or Agents-general. But Motilalji had chosen otherwise. Motilalji has passed away but his spirit hovers over the Congress and the fire his counsels and guide its de-country and doth doubtless inscission.

THIS IS SACRIFICE!

Maulana Qutubuddin Abdul Wali of Farangimahal wires from Lucknow:—
India has lost another great leader in Pandit Motilal Nehru who by renouncing his princely life has set an unparalleled example of sacrifice.

Panditji was one of those fortunate personalities who earned all and gladly sacrificed all for the country.

IN HONOUR OF MOTILAL
NEHRU.

CALCUTTA, February 7. Reports of condolence meetings being held and hartals observed as marks of respect to the memory of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru continue to be received from mofussil districts.

Reference was made before the Special Tribunal trying the Chittagong armoury raid case this morning and the president was requested on behalf of the prisoners not to hold court for the day. The president however did not accede to the request but as the prisoners in the dock created wild disturbance, business was suspended for quarter of an hour.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7) appropriate occasion to go into these lengths but I hope I have been able to convey the impression left by that great personality on the politics of the Assembly. And I would end by saying that if he made the Assembly a mirror of public opinion of his days, the Assembly gave him a platform which at once served as a stage for world fame which till then had not come to him. May the Assembly carry the great traditions left behind by so gifted a leader of men as Pandit Motilal Nehru.

PANDIT MOTILAL AS PARLIAMENTARIAN.
Assembly Journalists' Impressions.

(BY DURGA DAS.)

ASSEMBLY PRESS GAL-
LERY (Delhi), Feb. 8. A fuller estimate of Pandit Motilal's mission in life and his service to the cause of Indian Swaraj will be the task for a future historian, but there can be no doubt that no more picturesque and gallant figure than he, strode on the stage of the Legislative Assembly. There were some who excelled him in particular spheres, but none who commanded an equal respect and attention all round. There was Sir William Vincent who in the first Assembly carried the greatest weight and authority, that none of his official successors have commanded. There was Sir Malcolm Hailey who in brilliance of his speech remains unexcelled, to this day. There was Mr. Jinnah who created exceptional parliamentary effect by his manners and delivery. There was Mr. Jayakar, who, inspite of his mid-Victorian style of oratory, became the "star" speaker of the House. There was Pandit Malaviya whose fluency of speech won every one's admiration. But Pandit Motilal was unique figure in Assembly politics, and with him will be associated, so long as Parliamentary institutions remain and develop in this country, the fatherhood of Parliamentary life in some very definite spheres. Mr. V. J. Patel, alone, stands with him, not as a rival but as a co-adjutor. It has been my good fortune—perhaps itself unique of watching uninteruptedly from the Press Gallery of the Legislative Assembly all those who have been associated with its work during a decade. And the impressions given in this article are, therefore, those formed of the complete picture and not of its particular phases.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY. The first Assembly though largely popular had inherited the traditions of the Imperial Legislative Council both in tone and in the outlook on the problems it faced. It was a Moderate Assembly and its success was due to the fact that it had a very considerable array of talented men who, in the sphere of debate, but not of politics, carried great weight. And the sympathetic attitude that Sir William Vincent, of the Rawlatts Bill fame, had adopted was the real factor that contributed to the success of the first Assembly in the field of removal of such age-long grievances as the Press Act, repressive legislation and racial distinctions in criminal law. But from the Parliamentary point of view the first Assembly hardly broke new ground except for the tone set by Sir Frederick Whyte in the conduct of Chair, which in its technical side, was really very praiseworthy.

SECOND ASSEMBLY: THE TURNING POINT. It was the second Assembly that marked the beginning of Parliamentary conventions and traditions in their truer sense. The advent of gifted leaders like Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah, provided the second Assembly a new ideal in leadership and a new tone in debate. When the House met for the first time I will remember the impression it left on every one's mind. It was generally agreed that Pandit Motilal was the most charming and easily the most striking personality in the House. And this title of his, remained unchallenged during his membership. Indeed so great was the fascination woven round his Khadi-clad person that when he decided to remove his whiskers, there was a fear caused in artistic circles that perhaps the most charming characteristic had disappeared. Soon there was flutter among the Simla ladies and they waited in deputa-tion on Pandit Motilal requesting him to regrow them. The Pandit who had as great a charm on the light side of life as in the serious field of politics rose equally to the occasion. He did not disappoint the ladies and promised "carefully to consider" their request. He had won, for in a fortnight's time the ladies, including Mrs. Naidu, had all voted that the Pandit even without the whiskers, was as charming as with them.

DE FACTO LEADER OF HOUSE. It was not, however, merely a charming personality that he leaves behind. He was the first Leader of Opposition in the re-formed Assembly and he has left behind a Bench which has become the coveted prize among his successors. It was constitutional bar-

reness that had condemned him to a life of perpetual "Opposition" but he was acknowledged the 'de facto' Leader of the House because it was his word that carried weight with the House and not that of the Official Leader.

GIFT OF LEADERSHIP.

But I may be asked what is it in the domain of practical work that he has left behind as a Leader of Opposition. It is true that he was not an orator, not even a debater of a high order nor the best speaker of the House, but he was a great advocate, a gifted politician and a statesman. It is these latter that contributed to his success. In the practical working of the Assembly he took little direct part and the only debates in which he poured forth his best, were those relating to the constitutional advancement of India towards Swaraj which ideal became his consuming passion. But he leaves behind for his successors the gift of leadership, the art of striking with lightning speed when the opponent is weak, and the skill to manoeuvre successfully for position when the opponent is strong and on the offensive. These were the tactics peculiarly suited to "permanent opposition." He showed the House what party politics meant; he introduced and insisted on discipline among his rank and file—a discipline which became a watchword in the lobby was sometimes even spoken of as tyranny and 'nawabism' of the 'mighty Pandit' but the Pandit went about his way unconcerned and ruled the party. I may quote only one typical instance of his method of work. He would summon a party meeting to determine who should be backed for election to a particular standing committee of the House. He would begin by saying: "Gentlemen, I have nominated Mr. Ram-gaswami Iyengar, or Mr. Jammalal Mehta or Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, as the case may be to propose the rest." This no doubt caused some heart-burning but he insisted on the right man being insured against internal party bally. This really was an important characteristic of his party leadership. He believed in picking the best men and making them work, himself confining for intervention to rare occasions of a legal issue.

LEGACY TO PROPHECY.

He has left another interesting legacy for his successors, the legacy of prophecy, and curiously this has so far been kept up. He, in the famous 1924 debate demanding a Round Table Conference, said: "We want Swaraj and we will fight and will not rest till we have attained it." And so he lived true to his word. He was succeeded by Pandit Malaviya who speaking on the Tariff Bill which gave Lancashire preference, said, "The country will not have it; the country will be set on fire by this legislation." And the country was set on fire. Mr. Jayakar who came on next declared "Sir, who knows my words to you may be the last I am uttering. You will see on these benches not me but my successors less accommodating." He was referring of course to a future Assembly, and he too was true for he never returned. I have mentioned these to show with what great responsibility the successive Leaders of Opposition have spoken and maintained high the dignity of their unofficial office.

A LIGHT TOUCH.

In debate I do not remember any one ever having the better of Pandit Motilal. Only once did he fumble. When he was speaking with all seriousness on the constitutional question he said, "Sir, we are thinking of nothing but Swaraj, Swaraj in the morning, Swaraj at noon, Swaraj in the evening, Swaraj at all time." Mr. Khabiruddin Ahmed interjected, "Then when do you spin?" This was a bombshell—a mighty fall from a serious debate to a light touch. But the Pandit joined with the rest in a hearty laugh. That interjection, I remember, contributed, as nothing else, I have known during the past 10 years to lift clouds hanging over a serious debate and proved how great a part these light touches may play in the affairs of serious deliberative bodies.

I can multiply instances—in fact I feel tempted to, but this is not (Continued in column 5)